# Daily Report

# East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-166
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26 August 1988

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*FBIS-EEU-88-166* *26 August 1988*

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### EEC Recognizes 5 East Bloc Countries

*WA1908170088 Paris LE MONDE in French*
*18 Aug 88 p 20*

[Article "Five East European Countries Establish Diplomatic Relations With the EEC"]

[Text] The European Economic Community (EEC) has responded favorably to the requests of the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria to establish diplomatic relations according to an EEC spokesman.

The opening of diplomatic relations with the East European countries is a logical consequence of the signing of the agreement of mutual recognition in Luxembourg on 25 June by the EEC and Comecon, the Soviet Bloc's economic alliance, ending more than thirty years of mutual non-recognition.

On Monday, the East German Government had announced the opening of diplomatic relations with the EEC. The Community is still studying Poland's request. Romania remains the only European member of Comecon which has not presented a formal request of this type. (AFP)

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Correction to Jovic Comments on Mission

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Jovic Comments on Mission", published in the 19 August East Europe DAILY REPORT, page !: column two, paragraph three, only sentence: ...been met with help and understanding on... (supplying indistinct word "help")

## Ramiz Alia Speaks at Peshkopi Rally

*AU2208150888 Tirana ATA in English*
*0940 GMT 22 Aug 88*

["From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Rally in Peshkopi"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 22 (ATA)—I came with special pleasure to take part in this beautiful celebration, both to commemorate the distinguished contribution of the Diber brave and patriotic people in the antifascist national liberation war, and congratulate you for the successes you have achieved in economy and other fields. On this occasion I bring you the heartfelt greetings of the Central Committee of the party and the best wishes for new successes on the brilliant road of socialism.

The struggle against the foreign invader and the constructive work, the partisan heroism and militancy in the socialist evolution, the past and present are inseparable. They complete, back up and give strength to each other. We owe the present victories and the happy life of our people to the freedom won with blood and great sacrifices.

The successes in the socialist construction, the development of economy and culture strengthen the homeland, its defense, freedom and independence. They are the clearest reflection of the patriotism of the people, are the greatest honour to the sacrifices our people has made during the national liberation war, are the highest expression of the love for the party and for the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, this wise man of the Albanian nation, who will remain for ever dear to us and the generations to come.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the contribution of the people of Diber District to the struggle for the national cause, especially during the epic of the antifascist national liberation war. He stressed the patriotic and freedom loving traditions of the people of Diber, the virtues and their moral values, the desire for work and knowledge, the patriotic spirit and the feeling of social solidarity, the strong character and their keen self-respect. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed the active participation of the people of Diber in all the stages of national history, especially in the socialist construction of the country. In his speech he dwelt upon the important changes our country and especially Diber District has undergone over the socialist epoch.

After evaluating the talented work of the Diber workers, builders, peasants, and stock-breeders, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on:

This year you achieved a great success: You fulfilled and overfulfilled for the first time after many years the plan of wheat production and delivery. This victory rejoiced us all.

Our socialist agriculture achieved this year an important success in cereals. In spite of the bad weather conditions, and the great drought, especially in the coastal zone, there was produced all over the Republic about 400,000 quintals of wheat more than last year. The wheat production and yield reached the highest figures until now. In the lowland areas there have been achieved results of international level, in similar conditions with the world. From an area of thousands of hectares there were taken 50-60 quintals of wheat per hectare. Of special importance is the fact that this year the plan of cereals was fulfilled and overfulfilled almost in all the continental zone, especially in the northeast one.

The Central Committee of the party warmly greets all the cooperativist peasantry and the workers of agriculture of the country for the merited success achieved in the wheat production.

May the success achieved in wheat be an inspiration for an ever greater mobilization for the fulfillment of the other great tasks laid down to agriculture.

Comrade Ramiz Alia underscored that this year high results in wheat testify once again to the superiority of cooperativist system, as an order full of vitality, with inexhaustible capabilities. He said that worth mentioning achievements have also been scored in other sectors of production and spiritual life. The targets set by the 9th Congress of the party, he said, have been generally realized so far on the planned scale. The economic state of the country is sound and the life of people has become more beautiful.

Comrade Ramiz Alia devoted a special place in his speech to the care taken by the party to accelerate the development of the remote zones, particularly of the northeastern zone.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia treated of some questions of the present international situation.

We are living in turbulent situations, he said. It is true that at present signs of detente are manifested in the world: Some hotbeds are being extinguished. Hence, peace is being established between Iran and Iraq, the conflict in Angola is coming to an end, talks are being held on the problem of Cambodia, Nicaragua, etc. There is no doubt that it is something good to end these conflicts. Our party and people hail such a thing. But the fact that these hotbeds are extinguished according to the Soviet-American agreements proves precisely what our party has constantly stressed that it is the two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union those who are responsible for and provoke conflicts, the local wars. It is they who raised the conflicts and now are ending them, because, as it seems, their interests require it. Aren't we right to doubt that tomorrow, if their interests need it, they will cause other misfortunes at the expense of the peoples, yes, we are fully right. That is why we must not reduce our vigilance at any moment, should not sleep on

the laurel. We must sharpen our defense, we must uplift the level of military training and augment production. A powerful economy means a strong defense.

The situation in the Balkans too has been improved. It seems that the conference of the foreign ministers held in Belgrade at the beginning of this year created a favourable atmosphere. Our country attended this meeting, because it is sincerely interested in peace and friendship on the Balkan peninsula, because it wants relations of good neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries.

In compliance with the correct policy of the party, socialist Albania has tried to sharpen its friendly relations with different countries.

All these, and the intensification of the activity in the fields of trade and culture, have made it possible that our relations with the other countries expand, that our foreign policy be respected, that the good name of socialist Albania be honoured.

Concerning Yugoslavia, our neighbour in the north, I may say that our relations with it are making very little progress. The good words and pledges by the Belgrade authorities are not lacking: It is said that protocol on cultural exchanges will be signed, but from April that was the schedule, August is coming out and nothing was done. Let's wait what will September bring about. We have to discuss upon such questions as that of waters, on which are interested not only we, but they too, particularly Montenegro, which would have too many profits from the arrangement of the waters of Shkoder Lake and of Drin as well, etc. But they in Belgrade keep silent. Concerning trade, something is being done in this field, but here too, instead of searching for ways for a further extension something that would be to the interest of the two countries, it is run to the opposite direction.

I do not want to dwell upon, either to comment on the economic-political situation or on the relations among nations in Yugoslavia. We want Yugoslavia be always stabilized, we want that its peoples live free, independent, and in harmony among them. But we cannot fail to notice some negative phenomena, particularly in the relations among nations, which at set moments of their development may create undesirable situations not only for Yugoslavia, but for the others as well. One of them is also the policy that Belgrade pursues in Kosovo at present. Recently, there are intensified the attacks against the Albanians and it is taken aim even at those few rights they have gained through struggle and work and that are recognized even by the actual Constitution of Yugoslavia. Object of sinister propaganda plentiful of attacks and insinuations has become time and again the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Till yesterday, through the struggle against the so-called Albanian irredentism and separatism, it was justified the imprisonment of thousands of youngsters, the dismissal of many teachers, the political differentiation that affected intelligentsia and restrained its activity, the prohibition of contacts among family members and their relatives from Kosovo or Debar with Albania and vice-versa, even the attacks against the Albanian history, culture and traditions.

But what's the connection of the struggle against irredentists with the demand to revise the Constitution with the aim of limiting the autonomy of Kosovo and depriving the region of the fundamental rights? Perhaps the Constitution is a deed of the Albanian irredentists. What's the connection of the struggle against separatism and irredentism with the attacks spearheaded against all the Albanians, against all the cadres who do not play the tune of the Great Serbs, with this anti-Albanian hatred being cherished now through meetings and parades in different cities and areas of Yugoslavia? It is clear that Serb chauvinism needs irredentism and separatism as causes to turn back to the time of Rankovic, or even further, to prewar Yugoslavia.

Naturally we condemn such acts, they are denounced even by the progressive public opinion and are not accepted either by the realistic men in Yugoslavia, because they run contrary the known norms of observing the democratic freedoms of nationalities, they run contrary to the spirit of neighbourliness and cooperation the Balkan countries are engaged in. All the rights recognized by the Yugoslav Constitution must be preserved and guaranteed to the Albanians living beyond border. The difficult problems Yugoslavia is undergoing now are not solved and cannot be solved at the expense of the Albanians, leaving free hand to the Serb chauvinism, to establish the laws of past times, to liquidate the principle of equality among nations and nationalities federal Yugoslavia is built on.

## FRG Bundestag Official Hans Stercken Visits

### Arrives in Tirana 22 Aug

*AU2208194588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament, and president of the Interparliamentary Council, arrived in Tirana for an official and friendly visit today.

He was met at Rinas Airport by Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly; Sihat Tozaj, secretary to the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Bureau of the People's Assembly Parliamentary Group; and others.

Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the FRG, were also present.

### Received by Cami

*AU2208194788 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly received Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament and president of the Interparliamentary Council, at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly this morning.

Farudin Hoxha, minister to the Council of Ministers; Sihat Tozaj, secretary to the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Bureau of the People's Assembly Parliamentary Group; Sokrat Plaka, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Vito Dodka, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs, took part in the reception.

Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the FRG, were also present.

Comrade Foto Cami, in the name of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs and the Bureau of the Parliamentary Group, welcomed Dr Hans Stercken and the persons accompanying him to our country, and held a friendly conversation. He considered that this visit will serve as a link between the two parliaments, and the further development of relations between Albania and the FRG. Talking about the possibilities that exist to strengthen these relations, he pointed out that they may be expanded in the economic, technical, and scientific spheres, as well as in the cultural sphere. Comrade Foto Cami also spoke about the foreign policy of our country, which corresponds to the aspirations of our people for freedom and national independence, for democracy and social progress, and the development of relations of our country with other countries on the basis of reciprocal interests.

For his part, Dr Hans Stercken expressed thanks for the warm welcome extended to him on his first visit to Albania, and expressed the trust that strengthening ties between the two parliaments will exert an influence on the further development of relations and cooperation with Albania in various fields of common interest.

During the conversation, views were exchanged on finding various ways and means of giving further impetus to strengthening these relations.

### Confers With Malile

*AU2308072088 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament and president of the Interparliamentary Council, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning, and held a friendly conversation with him.

On this occasion, views were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries and their further expansion in various fields of reciprocal interests. Some problems of today's international situation were also discussed.

Dr Hans Stercken and the persons accompanying him also visited today the National History Museum and the Albania Today Exhibition, where they acquainted themselves with the centuries-long history of our people, their struggle for freedom and independence, and their noted achievements in various fields of the economy, science, art, culture, and so forth. On these visits, Dr Hans Stercken was accompanied by Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Bureau of the People's Assembly Parliamentary Group, and by Kostaq Cifligu, head of the Protocol Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Pays Homage at Martyrs' Cemetery

*AU2308072188 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament and president of the Interparliamentary Council, paid homage this morning at the Cemetery of Martyrs of the Nation, and placed a bouquet of flowers at the foot of the Mother Albania monument. Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG in Tirana, also placed a bouquet. He was accompanied at this ceremony by Sihat Tozaj, secretary to the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Shpetim Caushi, our country's ambassador to Bonn, was also present.

### Meets With Alia

*AU2308190088 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received at the Palace of Brigades Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament and president of the Interparliamentary Union Council.

The reception was attended by Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and president of the Bureau of the Parliamentary Group of the People's Assembly; and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a friendly talk with Dr Hans Stercken and the persons accompanying him. After welcoming them to Albania, he expressed the wish that the visit will provide an impetus to the strengthening of relations between the two parliaments, to the friendship between the peoples of both countries, and to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in their mutual interest. He exchanged ideas with Dr Hans Stercken about the possibility of finding ways to concretize these relations in various fields.

Comrade Ramiz Alia then spoke about the road pursued by our country in its development and the people's determination to progress always on this road, a road based on the country's own forces, on the defense of freedom and independence, on the development of friendly relations with other countries, and on the preservation of security and peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

Having expressed his pleasure at the meeting with Comrade Ramiz Alia and his positive impressions from his visit to our country, Dr Hans Stercken stressed the desire and commitment to strengthen the links between the two parliaments and thus contribute to the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. He also spoke about certain matters pertaining to the Interparliamentary Union.

Opinions were also exchanged during the meeting about some problems pertaining to the present international situation.

### Luncheon Held at FRG Embassy

*AU2308192388 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the visit being made in our country by Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG and chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council, Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a luncheon at the Dajti Hotel in Tirana today.

The luncheon was attended by Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly; Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Council of Ministers; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and president of the Bureau of the Parliamentary Group of the People's Assembly; Haki Toska, member of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly; Sofokli Lazri, director of the International Relations Study Institute; Alfred Uci, chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts; personalities of science and culture, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other guests. Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the FRG, was also present.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

### Cami Hosts Dinner

*AU2308102288 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Tirana, August 23 (ATA)—The chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, gave a dinner in honour of Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FR of Germany and chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council on August 22 in Durres.

Present at the dinner were also minister under the Council of Ministers, Farudin Hoxha; secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the chairman of the Bureau of the Parliamentary Group of the People's Assembly, Eleni Selenica; the member of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Haki Toska; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Sofokli Lazri; the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Alfred Uci; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Durres District, Isak Shehu; personalities of science, art, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

Present were also the ambassador of the FR of Germany in Tirana, Friedrich Kroneck, as well as the ambassador of our country in Bonn, Shpetim Caushi.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

### Stercken Makes Statement

*AU2308195588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Statement made at Rinas Airport by Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG and chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council—with superimposed Albanian translation]

[Text] Shortly before his departure, we met Dr Hans Stercken at Rinas Airport and asked him:

[Reporter] What are your impressions from this first visit by a German parliamentary delegation?

[Stercken] As the European countries that they are, Albania and the FRG have a lot to catch up with. We have not had relations for many, many years, and we

should have done so in order to utilize our mutual possibilities, in order to do much more in the fields of technology, science, and economy.

This has been the central theme of the talks that I have had with the president of your state; with Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly; with the minister of foreign affairs and the minister under the Council of Ministers; and with many other representatives of the government and parliament. I can say that we are on the right road to finding new possibilities on how to organize our work in the near future.

You may rest assured that this question is not going to be pursued solely by the embassy and by the ambassador of the FRG in Tirana, and by the Federal Government, but also by the FRG Parliament. By organizing this kind of cooperation, by increasing and strengthening cooperation between the Albanians and the Germans, we can rightly say that we have also worked to secure peace. I hope that we will have success in doing this.

### Departs 23 Aug

*AU2308192588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Dr Hans Stercken, chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission of the FRG and chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council, and the persons accompanying him, left Albania today.

They were seen off at Rinas Airport by Foto Cami, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Eleni Selenica, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and president of the Bureau of the Parliamentary Group of the People's Assembly, and other persons. Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador of the FRG in Tirana, and Shpetim Caushi, our country's ambassador in Bonn, were also present.

### Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Departs 19 Aug

*AU1908183988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs, left Albania today. He was seen off at Rinas Airport by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades.

### Press Contrasts Albanian, Soviet Agriculture

*AU2208184088 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Aug 88 p 1*

[Editorial: "High Achievements in Wheat Production—A Sign of the Party's Correct Agrarian Policy"]

[Excerpts] We have recently become aware of the joyful news that many districts and agricultural enterprises have sent to the party through letters addressed to Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, reporting the fulfillment and overfulfillment of wheat production targets. On a national scale, this year's yield and production are higher than ever before. The importance of this success assumes even larger proportions if we bear in mind the conditions and circumstances under which it was achieved. Our economy moves ahead relying only on our own resources, without aid or credit from abroad, and is confronting, as a result of the rising prices of imports, a series of expenses for basic consumer goods for the people and for carrying out measures of a social and cultural nature in town and countryside. A special feature of this achievement lies in the further fact that it has been attained at a time when falling cereal production levels, chronic financial and trade deficits, mass unemployment, and rising prices have created an unstable situation throughout the capitalist-revisionist world, with grave and alarming consequences for people's lives. [passage omitted]

Our achievements assume a particular significance when we examine the great retrograde process that has taken place and is still deepening in the Soviet Union and other formerly socialist countries, where the Marxist-Leninist principles of collectivized agriculture have been openly abandoned, and capitalist forms of production have been imposed on the countryside, sinking it deep into economic and social crisis. To illustrate this, it is enough to mention the recent decision of the Supreme Soviet to rent land to individuals for periods of between 25 and 50 years. This is the total destruction of collectivization. [passage omitted]

### Economic Progress Report for 14-20 Aug

AU2008193388 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 14-20 August carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of transmission in parentheses):

Durres District: Fifty economic enterprises in Durres District report having fulfilled the plan up to 15 August. (1800 GMT 16 Aug)

Fier District: The light and food industry sector has overfulfilled its production plan to 10 August by 12 million leks and its export plan by 1 million leks.

Gramsh District: The overall industrial production plan for the period up to 10 August has been exceeded by 1.5 million leks. (1800 GMT 15 Aug)

Skrapar District: The general industrial production plan to 10 August was overfulfilled 5 percent. (1330 GMT 20 Aug)

## Poland's Malinowski on Official Visit

### Tanchev Meets Malinowski

*AU1908170888 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] In Varna today a meeting took place between Comrade Petur Tanchev and Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Presidium and marshal of the Polish Sejm.

The leaders of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the ZSL expressed satisfaction that the longstanding contacts between the two parties are developing on ascending lines. However, there are still new possibilities and forms available for expanding and intensifying these relations, which will contribute to strengthening Bulgarian-Polish political, economic, and cultural relations.

The two leaders exchanged information on the participation of the two parties in the restructuring under way in Bulgaria and Poland under the leadership of the BCP and PZPR.

The leaders of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the ZSL voiced their two parties' complete support for the consistent peace-loving policies of Bulgaria and Poland.

### Malinowski Meets Press

*AU2008211388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] At the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Presidium and marshal of the Polish Sejm, has been visiting Bulgaria.

Before his departure he had a meeting with Bulgarian journalists and replied to questions put to him.

In voicing his thanks for the award of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order First Class, Roman Malinowski stated that the award is first and foremost a form of recognition of the work of the ZSL and the Polish Sejm on strengthening their friendship with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the National Assembly of Bulgaria.

During my meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Roman Malinowski said later, we exchanged views on the renewal under way in Bulgaria and Poland and on the European situation.

He pointed out that the aims of restructuring are common, despite the fact that each country (?is resolving) them on the basis of their previous experience in a manner commensurate with their national features and their own decisions. All this consolidates the socialist community, and this variety enriches theory and practice in socialist construction.

Roman Malinowski spoke about the sound political links and cooperation between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the ZSL in Poland.

He spoke in detail about the second stage of the economic reform in Poland, pointing out that the experience of other socialist countries, including Bulgaria, was also utilized in drafting the reform.

In conclusion, Roman Malinowski stressed the responsibility in the field of cadre policy. He emphasized the need to arouse the people to contribute by their deeds to implementing the reform.

## Yotov, Stanishev Meet Italian CP Leaders

*AU1908143588 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Varna, August 19 (BTA)—Mr. Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, today had a meeting with Mr. Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party leadership and chairman of the party Control Commission, and Mr. Abdon Alinovi, member of the CC of the Italian Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian-Italian Friendship Association.

The Italian guests showed interest in the translation of the concept of the BCP about restructuring into reality and expressed their belief that the process of renewal in Bulgaria and other socialist countries will contribute to the enrichment of the forms of cooperation between the communist parties in the light of new political thinking.

The fruitfulness of the dialogue and the ties between the Bulgarian and the Italian Communist Parties, together with their shared wish to further promote and activate them, were emphasized at the meeting.

## Agriculture Minister Meets Cypriot Counterpart

*AU2208184888 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)—Today Mr Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry, had a meeting with Mr Andreas Gavriilidhis, minister of agriculture and natural resources of Cyprus, who stopped over in Sofia en route to Warsaw.

The two ministers discussed the possibility of promoting cooperation between Bulgaria and Cyprus in agriculture and forestry.

## Swiss Labor Party Leader Spielman Meets Press

*AU1908184488 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA)—Mr Jean Spielman, secretary general of the Swiss Workers' Party, who is visiting here, met the press today.

The changes under way in all socialist countries, he said, are an important political point for us. The Swiss Workers' Party has always believed that there is no definite model of socialism. Each country should keep in mind its economic development, culture and history in order to build the socialism which would best suit its people's traditions and needs. The new things happening in the Soviet Union, i.e. perestroyka and glasnost, are exceedingly important processes in our view. They are of particular importance above all to the Soviet people themselves.

Mr Jean Spielman said that these processes also have an impact on world detente and help strengthen the struggle for peace.

Discussing the activities of the Swiss Workers' Party, its secretary general singled out the idea of a free cross-border movement of ideas, peoples and goods. He pointed out that Switzerland deems it important to maintain its political neutrality as well as all existing elements of its political system. "This does not imply that we oppose the building of a new 'European home'," Mr Jean Spielman explained. "Above all we should see what kind of Europe we want to build. Now our continent is predominantly capitalist, i.e. this is a Europe of money and of big business. A Europe of the working people has yet to be built, and the purpose of the Swiss Workers' Party is precisely to work for the building of such a Europe together with the other progressive forces. That is why we suggested to the other communist and workers parties to consider together this idea and to unite our efforts towards its realisation," said the secretary general of the Swiss Workers' Party.

**Tanchev Receives Belgian Ruling Party Official**
*AU2208182988 Sofia BTA in English*
*1553 GMT 21 Aug 88*

["Cooperation With Belgium"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, received Mr. Chris Amsons, member of the Political Bureau of the Christelijke Volkspartij (CVP) and director at the Boerenbond of Belgium.

Mr. Tanchev and Mr. Amsons discussed the possibility of further advancing the contacts of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party with the Christelijke Volkspartij, now the ruling party in Belgium, and with the Boerenbond, which will activate the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Mr. Petur Tanchev informed the guest about the process of restructuring of society and the scientific and technological revolution in Bulgaria under the conditions of expanding socialist democracy and self-management.

The Belgian political functionary expressed his satisfaction with the successful development of the relations between the Christelijke Volkspartij and the Boerenbond, on one side, and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, on the other. He pointed out that these contacts could contribute to the promotion of the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of agriculture and in modernizing the food industry. Mr. Amsons highly appreciated Bulgaria's social and economic achievements and the policy of peace she pursues in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The two high-ranking officials welcomed the deepening of the fruitful dialogue between the East and the West, between the USSR and the U.S. and between CMEA and EEC. They emphasized the historic importance of the I.N.F. Treaty and the summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan in Moscow.

**Parliamentary Group Leaves for South America**
*AU2008173488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] A parliamentary delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly, departed today on an official visit to Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay at the invitation of these countries' parliaments.

Comrade Milko Balev will also lead a BCP delegation on a visit to Peru at the invitation of the ruling party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance.

**Balev, Delegation Official Visit in Brazil**

**Received by Senate President**
*AU2308182888 Sofia BTA in English*
*1738 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Brasilia, August 23 (BTA)—The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the Foreign Policy Standing Committee of the National Assembly, who are on an official visit to Brazil, were received by Mr. Humberto de Lucena, president of the Federal Senate.

The two sides exchanged information about the activity of the parliaments in their countries, expressed their satisfaction with the advancement of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Brazil until now, and discussed the prospects of its further promotion in the light of the new developments in the world. The role of the interparliamentary relations aimed at strengthening the bilateral contacts in the political, economic and cultural spheres was particularly emphasized.

It was pointed out that the intensive Soviet-American summit dialogue and the I.N.F. Treaty are instrumental in setting up more favourable conditions for cooperation and understanding between all peoples.

The delegation also had meetings with Mr. Ulisses Guimaraes, president of the National Congress and of the Chamber of Deputies, with Mr. Paes [spelling as received] de Andrade, chairman of the Brazilian Interparliamentary Group, and with some other political party leaders in the Senate.

### Brazilian President Receives Group

*AU2408182588 Sofia BTA in English*
*1735 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Brasilia, August 24 (BTA)—Mr. Jose Sarney, president of Brazil, received a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Policy Committee, who are on an official visit to Brazil.

Mr. Milko Balev delivered to the president of Brazil a personal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The message points out that the fruitful relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect established between the two countries are being constantly promoted. An official invitation to visit Bulgaria was extended to President Jose Sarney, and the hope was expressed that his visit would open new vistas and help find more efficient ways for the advancement of bilateral relations.

The president of Brazil gratefully accepted the invitation. He emphasized his government's wish to develop and deepen the cooperation with Bulgaria in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres to the benefit of the two peoples, for the sake of peace and cooperation all over the world.

Mr. Milko Balev was also received by Mr. Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the prospects for bilateral cooperation based on the increased capabilities of the two countries and the favourable situation in the world.

The Bulgarian delegation had meetings with Mr. Luiz Rafael Mayer, president of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, Mr. Marcos Maciel, chairman of the Liberal Front Party, and with Mr. Luiz Viana, chairman of the Senate Foreign Policy Committee.

### Yotov, Stanishev Meet Salvadoran FMLN Leader

*AU2008192388 Sofia BTA in English*
*1834 GMT 20 Aug 88*

["Solidarity With El Salvador Patriots"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 20 (BTA)—Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Jorge Schafick Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The guest spoke of the progress made by the revolutionary forces in the political and the military spheres and in consolidating the unity of the organizations of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in view of rallying them into a unified revolutionary party.

On behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and working people, the Bulgarian side expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran patriots against foreign interference and the internal reactionary forces and for the right of El Salvador to independent development on the road of democracy and social progress. It also expressed support for the efforts for finding a Latin American solution to the conflict in Central America, as well as for Nicaragua's constructive policy directed towards establishing peace in the region on the basis of respecting the sovereign wish of each people.

The meeting confirmed the unity of views of the BCP and the Communist Party of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and their mutual readiness to further promote their relations of friendship and cooperation.

### Zhivkov Greets Burma's President on Reelection

*AU2508065788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Aug 88 p 6*

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message to Maung Maung Kha, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, which expresses most sincere greetings on his election as president of the country. The message expresses wishes to further develop Bulgarian-Burmese relations and strengthen world peace and understanding.

### RSA CP Leader Slovo Visits in Varna

#### Meets With Journalists

*AU2208153888 Sofia BTA in English*
*1318 GMT 21 Aug 88*

["Joe Slovo: The Goal Is Democratic Society"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA)—Mr. Joe Slovo, secretary general of the South African Communist Party, who is on a short friendly visit here, said before journalists that it is his party's goal to create a wide front for struggling against the apartheid, and for building a democratic society without racial discrimination. His opinion is that the possibility for changes are now greater than ever."

Notwithstanding the three-year martial law, the arrest of more than 30,000 people, the terror the executions and all measures taken to break down the people's resistance, the government cannot defeat the people and crush its spirit", said Mr. Joe Slovo.

The agreement Angola, Cuba, the South African Republic and the USA reached on the situation in the southwestern part of Africa is considered a step forward towards finding solution to the problem.

### Zhivkov Receives Slovo

*AU2108192088 Sofia BTA in English*
*1711 GMT 21 Aug 88*

[Text] Varna, August 21 (BTA)—Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP received Mr. Joe Slovo, secretary general of the South African Communist Party, who is paying a brief visit of friendship here.

The talks observed the necessity for adopting qualitatively new approaches in solving international issues and above all the issue of mankind's survival. They stressed the direct link between the processes of restructuring and innovation in a number of socialist countries and the efforts of all peoples to preserve peace. It was pointed out that the necessity to settle the regional conflicts is becoming more and more obvious. In this connection the talks observed the recently activated collective seeking of ways to settling the situation in the region of the African south, taking into account the interests of all countries and peoples involved in the conflict as well as the right of every people to freedom and self-determination.

Dwelling on the situation in the RSA, Mr. Joe Slovo stressed that the Botha regime is persisting in its refusal to accept a solution based on the idea of a united and democratic South Africa. Instead the regime in Pretoria is continuing to use violence in order to curb the just strivings of the majority of the people. Mr. Joe Slovo stressed that the struggle headed by the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party is growing and that it is rallying new social and political forces.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed support and solidarity with the heroic efforts of the South African people for building the widest possible democratic anti-racist front and for eliminating the disgraceful regime of apartheid.

The two party leaders declared themselves for the immediate and unconditional freeing of Nelson Mandela and of all other political prisoners.

### Economic Cooperation Accord Signed in Tanzania

*AU0708182288 Sofia BTA in English*
*1703 GMT 7 Aug 88*

["Bulgaria, Tanzania: Development of Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, August 6 (BTA)—The Tenth Session of the Joint Bulgaro-Tanzanian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was held here. A protocol for cooperation was signed by Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and by the co-chairman of the Tanzanian part of the committee Minister Amina Salim Ali. Agreements were reached for broadening of the cooperation in the sphere of mechanical engineering, light industry and agriculture. The bilateral trade exchange is envisaged to increase two fold.

### Kubadinski Subsequent Activities in Tanzania

*AU2508081588 Sofia BTA in English*
*0727 GMT 25 Aug 88*

["Cooperation With Tanzania—BTA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, August 25 (BTA)—Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, was received yesterday by Mr Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (C.C.M.). Mr Kubadinski, who is also co-chairman of the mixed Bulgaro-Tanzanian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, is in Tanzania for the session of the committee in Arusha, at which a cooperation protocol was signed.

At the meeting, Mr Rashidi Kawawa commended highly the steady promotion of the good relations between Tanzania and Bulgaria and expressed satisfaction with the results of the session. Mr Pencho Kubadinski assessed in positive terms the advancement of Tanzania under the leadership of the C.C.M.

At a luncheon in honour of the Bulgarian guest, Mr Rashidi Kawawa welcomed the friendly relations between the C.C.M. and the BCP and commended highly the support which the BCP and Bulgaria give to the liberation struggle of the African peoples. In reply, Mr Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that bilateral relations should be further promoted.

### Zhivkov Greets Congo on Anniversary

*AU1608160288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Aug 88 p 1*

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings message to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese

Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, which expresses most cordial greetings on the 25th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

We sincerely rejoice with the successes of the friendly Congolese people in constructing the new society under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party, the message reads.

We highly value the foreign policy activity of your party and government, which aims at protecting peace, constructing a world without nuclear weapons, and removing all forms of imperialist, colonial, neocolonial, racial, and social oppression. We very much appreciate the contribution of the People's Republic of the Congo to strengthening the OAU and intensifying the activity of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries related to the issues of peace, disarmament, and development.

The message stresses that the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries will be constantly expanded and enriched for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Congolese peoples, and in the interest of world peace and social progress.

### Leaders' Public Appearances 12-19 Aug

AU2008141288 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 13-19 August monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, Petur Tanchev, and Petur Dyulgerov attended a ceremony at the Eksinovgrad Residence in Varna on 15 August at which Todor Zhivkov conferred the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order on Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Party and marshal of the Polish Sejm. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 88) (filed as AU1508180188)

Todor Zhivkov, together with Yordan Yotov and Georgi Yordanov, held a meeting in Varna on 18 August with representatives of the scientific trade unions in Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 88) (filed as AU1808180488)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, held a traditional annual meeting with creative writers in Varna on 12 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 88 p 1) (filed as AU1608171688) In Varna on 16 August he received Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece. (Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 16 Aug 88) (filed as AU1608180088)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, held talks with a Brazilian Communist Party delegation led by its chairman, Salomao Malina, during its visit to Bulgaria from 10 through 15 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 88 p 6) (filed as AU1708073388) In Varna on 17 August Balev received Jean Spielman, secretary general of the Swiss Labor Party. (Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 17 Aug 88) (filed as AU1708141288)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended a festive meeting and concert held in Varna on 14 August to mark Bulgarian Navy Day. (Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Aug 88 p 1)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, had a meeting in Varna on 19 August with Gian Carlo Pajetta, a member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, and Abdon Alinovi, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee. (Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 19 Aug 88) (filed as AU1908143588)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a national day reception at the Congolese Embassy in Sofia on 15 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 88 p 2)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, received in Sofia on 19 August Boaventura da Silva Cardoso, secretary of state for culture of Angola. (Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 19 Aug 88) (filed as AU1908143488)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also held talks with the Brazilian Communist Party delegation during its visit from 10 through 15 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 88 p 6) (filed as AU1708073388) In Varna on 16 August he took part in Zhivkov's meeting with Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Aug 88 p 1) In Varna on 19 August Stanishev also met with the Italian Communist Party leaders Pajetta and Alinovi. (Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 19 Aug 88) (filed as AU1908143588)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the national day reception at the Congolese Embassy in Sofia on 15 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Aug 88 p 2)

**Western Reports on '68 Anniversary Assessed**
*LD2508194488 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 27 Aug 88*

[Text] The importance of public knowledge as an inseparable part of comprehensive international security in our complicated and mutually interconnected world is increasing enormously. History teaches us that along with disarmament and solving serious ecological and economic problems, the public's knowledge of the truth is a key to creating really civilized relations between countries and nations.

Why does Western propaganda take refuge in disinformation? This is the topic of the following commentary.

Distorted or slanted information has always been used to paint a picture of the enemy, for inciting national or political hatred, and at the very least for isolating the public from the key problems of the situation. It is not necessary to spell out which methods are part of the new thinking and which belong to the obsolete arsenal used in the cold war.

The importance of this has been recently confirmed in practice by the way in which the bourgeois media describe the situation in Czechoslovakia as compared to reality.

The 20th anniversary of the events in Czechoslovakia and above all the recent actions in Prague by rioters and provocateur groups—many of whom were sent in advance from abroad with a tourist passport and anti-Czechoslovak leaflets in their pockets—gave an opportunity to Western media to advance yet again a distorted and slanted picture of Czechoslovak society. The creation of false pictures is after all one of the well-tried methods of bourgeois propaganda. Its application on the international level is, however, in sharp contradiction to the world's needs and interests today.

Nobody denies the riots witnessed in the last few days by Prague's inhabitants and hundreds of foreign visitors. The Czechoslovak media, including a television report with pictures, reported on them fully. Furthermore, they reported the facts accurately and specifically, as opposed to the speculative reporting by Western agencies. The lack of seriousness shown was also evident in that one of their correspondents reported on an interview with the CSSR Government spokesman although he never met him or talked to him.

This is, however, not the main thing. What matters is that bourgeois propaganda—again, via limited one-sided and consequently slanted information—keeps the Western public ignorant of the real state of Czechoslovak society and its views and attitudes. This is true not only with regard to past events but above all to current tasks and the needs and aims of the future, as is requred by a radical economic reform and restructuring of all spheres of society. These are complicated issues which are being resolved with wide participation by the people. Their interest in the development of socialism was fully proven by the all-people's discussions on the fundamental documents of restructuring, and is also confirmed by the current activity of working collectives, trade unions, and mass organizations in the changeover to the new forms of management of enterprises, and in the election of councils of working collectives and directors of state enterprises. This broad democratic effort cannot naturally be disturbed by any isolated provocative actions, whatever importance is attributed to them by the bourgeois press. The truth about Czechoslovakia today is simply different. It would, however, be good [words indistinct] if those people who want to judge the current situation in Europe realized this truth.

**Jakes Addresses Security Agencies' Staff**
*AU2608104488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Aug 88 pp 1,2*

[CTK report: "Security Bodies' Topical Tasks"]

[Text] Prague—A nationwide aktiv of party and service functionaries of departments of the Ministries of Interior and the National Security Corps [SNB] was held in Prague on Tuesday [23 August], with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attending. The objective of the aktiv was to discuss weighty topical security tasks in the present period of building socialist society.

In his speech, Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, described the fundamental tasks pertaining to the realization of changes in the management and organizational structures of the Federal Ministry of Interior, of the Ministries of Interior and Environment of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, and the territorially-based SNB bodies. He stressed that these changes are a reflection of contemporary social needs and the first important step toward the solution and the determination of a number of further weighty tasks connected with restructuring the activity of the Czechoslovak security bodies, tasks which are an integral part of the general restructuring of our socialist society's life.

The fundamental task is to achieve a comprehensive, marked improvement in the management and executive activity of the security bodies and create optimal conditions for the realization of the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, while consistently safeguarding the socialist social system, public order, and combating criminal and undesirable antisocial activity.

Comrade Milos Jakes also addressed the aktiv. He greeted its participants on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as on his own behalf, and thanked all functionaries and members of the SNB, the Border Guards, and the troops of the Federal Ministry of Interior for their work to date.

He stressed the importance of the current stage of economic and social restructuring, the issues of which were discussed in detail by the seventh and later by the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The statewide consultation of leading secretaries of the party regional and district committees also adopted weighty conclusions in that respect. The results of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, in which we have found many stimuli and much inspiration for the further course of the process of restructuring and democratization, have met with exceptional interest and approval on the part of the communists and our entire public.

Next to positive results, serious shortcomings also exist, especially in the development of the national economy with regard to the implementation of the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the follow-up CPCZ Central Committee sessions. The intensification of the economy continues slowly, the effectiveness of the introduction of scientific-technical findings in practice is poor, and the creation of the national income continues to require much fuel, energy, and raw and other materials. Even if the existing planning and management system does not exert sufficient pressure for applying intensification factors of economic growth, this is no excuse for the shortcomings in the direct management and organization of labor, in the quality of production, in the fulfillment of supplier-user relations, in the application of differentiation in remuneration, for which conditions have already been created. In this connection, Milos Jakes stressed that one has to keep in mind the fact that the economic reform will establish incomparably more exacting criteria for the fulfillment of economic tasks; that already today one has to prepare very responsibly for work under conditions of economic accountability, self-financing, and socialist self-management, and prove this, in particular, by economic results in carrying out the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The fundamental purpose of the development of the economy is its social orientation and the level of satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the people.

Even though we put the main stress on bringing about a turn in the implementation of economic tasks, we must not forget that restructuring has a comprehensive character, that it touches upon all spheres of life of society. Comrade Milos Jakes noted that restructuring does not represent the negation of all that has been done. On the contrary, one must make use of all positive experiences, work efforts, and people's dedication in order to achieve qualitatively better results, to overcome everything that has become obsolete and outdated, that has become an impediment along our path forward. One has to overcome stereotypes, indifference, indolence, and inertia in thinking and behavior.

Milos Jakes further spoke about the decisive tasks in improving the quality of work of the Ministry of Interior. What is involved, in particular, is increasing the security bodies' share in strengthening socialist legality and public order, and strengthening the protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests. It is necessary to combat even more effectively the negative phenomena, such as corruption and bribery, violent criminal activity, as well as illegal trading with foreign currency or drug addiction. The situation also requires a fundamental improvement of the protection of citizens' property.

In the sphere of the protection of socialist property it is necessary to proceed consistently against all forms of economic crime, and contribute to the prevention of extraordinary occurrences, such as accidents, fires, etc. Much greater help than to date must be given to the security components by economic and state bodies, organizations of people's administration, party organizations in enterprises and organizations, as well as by trade unions, and youth and other social and special-interest organizations. The role of the staffers of the Ministry of Interior is indispensable in the struggle against external and internal antisocialist forces.

Milos Jakes underscored that party organizations, their aktiv of functionaries, and all CPCZ members play a very important role in the realization of the party's and state's security policy. With their work they are helping to resolve complex tasks in the implementation of service tasks and in educating the people, and significantly contribute to the development of work and political activity.

The purpose of all measures to improve the standard of work of the departments of the Ministry of Interior must be to strengthen the discipline of all staffers and their political, professional, and moral standards. The fundamental requirement is firm ties between the people and the SNB, the Border Guards Corps, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior. It is from this class bond that they were born, and it is only within that bond that they continue to fulfill their mission.

The aktiv was attended by Rudolf Hegenbart, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

## Presidium Discusses Drafting New Constitution

*LD2508194288 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Prague Aug 25 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee dealt at its meeting today with preparations for the 10th session of the party Central Committee on ideological questions.

The Presidium also discussed a report on the drafting of a new Constitution. The new Constitution is to embody the fundamental changes connected with the restructuring process, represent a comprehensive code of democracy of society, guarantee freedoms, rights and duties of citizens and the equality of the nations and nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

In the second half of 1989, the political and legal principles of the new Constitution will be worked out and submitted to a public discussion. The Presidium recommended that a commission of the Communist Party and National Front be set up to guide the discussion and sum up its results.

**Central Committee Discusses New Constitution**
*LD2508215288 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Meeting today CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed preparations for the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which will deal with ideological questions. It also discussed a progress report on the drafting of a new Constitution of the Czechsoslovak Socialist Republic. Following the Presidium decision of 4 May this year, a document is being drafted which builds on the progressive Czechoslovak constitutional traditions. The provisions of the existing Constitution which have proved their worth and which determine the further development of our socialist society are being retained. Here it is a question of, in particular, the basic principles of our social and political system, the social class basis of our society, the codification of the leading role of the CPCZ, the status of the National Front, our membership of the world socialist system, the development of a peaceful foreign policy, and the strengthening of our country's defense capability and international security. Also being retained is the continuity of the existing relations of the Federation and the Czech and Slovak Republics. The aim of strengthening the unified state policy of the Federation throughout the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is being promoted.

The drafting of the different proposals is being conducted in such a way as to ensure that the new Constitution codifies the fundamental changes associated with restructuring, represents a comprehensive code of democracy in our socialist society and guarantees the freedoms, rights and obligations of our citizens and the equality of our nations and nationalities. The Presidium stressed that further work on drawing up the new draft must be pursued so that the political and legal principles of the new Constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are worked out in the second half of 1989 and submitted for public discussion. It recommended that a CPCZ and National Front commission be set up to prepare the new Constitution, guide the discussion and sum up its results. This commission ought to be composed of important representatives of our public life, political parties and National Front organizations, arts unions and representatives of work collectives.

Further in its proceedings the Presidium discussed a report on task fulfilment in the People's Militia in the period 1987-1988, and on setting out its main tasks for the period 1989-1990.

Following the issues relating to the work of the National Committees discussed at the last session, the Presidium set up an appropriate CPCZ Central Committee Presidium working group headed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal. The task of this working group is to assess some longer-term questions of the political system and the work of the National Committees.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium went on to discuss some further internal party and foreign political matters.

**Central Bodies Said To Hamper Restructuring**
*AU2508124788 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Aug 88 p 1*

[Editorial: "Independence and Accountability"]

[Excerpts] If someone thought that the establishment of the new state enterprises would instantly resolve all their problems, then they must be disappointed. Miracles did not happen, and could not have happened! After all, the restructuring of the economic mechanism is a complicated matter, and its results can only become completely apparent after all its elements are put into effect.

Even if we would like to use the economic results of the enterprises involved in the experiment or of the first state enterprises in the second half of the year as an argument, we would not have enough data. They will be known only later. However, despite all that it is possible, and, at the same time necessary and inevitable, to analyze the progress of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and take the necessary measures on the basis of those analyses. Let us concentrate in that spirit on some spheres in which there are problems.

Many of our visits to enterprises and plants, and the letters which our editorial office has been receiving, attest to the fact that the entire society has—with words—begun with the task of restructuring, and although restructuring is enshrined in several legal documents it looks as if the ranking personnel in many organizations have not even grasped its fundamental requirements.

This is fully evidenced by the initial phase of organizational restructuring. Also, in this connection, there were far too many discussions not about the objectives of restructuring, but about means conducive to this, and that in such a way as if precisely the means were the ultimate purpose of the entire undertaking. Some were in favor of their plant, or national enterprise becoming state enterprise, others—especially the staffers of the general directorates of economic production units—were in favor of preserving the previous structure. One operated with all sorts of things, ranking personnel pursued proposals on this or that, but the real analysis of the change's contribution—the documentation of better prerequisites for self-financing, for a more flexible introduction of the results of science into practice, and so forth—

was frequently lacking. Why are we bringing this up? Because the preparations for the next stage of organizational restructuring of the production base are culminating, and because even now some problems from the first stage remain. It shows that the representatives of the moribund organizational structure are taking advantage of the position and powers they still have, and are trying in their own way—with bans, intimidation, and the suppression of discussion—to deal with proponents of ideas that differ from their own.

In our editorial office we have several such cases on file; so far we are speaking about them generally because we also want to hear the other side. It is obvious that after these cases have been thoroughly investigated, we will write about them; however, it is already necessary to draw attention to their impermissibility. [passage omitted]

When we recently spoke with several staffers of state enterprises and enterprises involved in the experiment, for example of the TOS Trencin machine tool factory or some organizations of the combine heavy engineering enterprise of Martin, they voiced disappointment. They, allegedly, expected that once restructuring "arrives," this would become manifest in one way or another; however, they have not noticed any changes so far. [passage omitted]

The aforementioned assertions of the people working in organizations involved in the experiment provide a reason to ponder. It would, namely, be logical to expect that more than one year after embarking upon the experiment oriented toward raising the /independence and accountability [passages between slantlines published widespaced] of economic enterprises for effective development, these organizations would have at least worked out the intraenterprise economic accountability in such a way that it would press for raising the efficiency and the quality of work, that the personnel involved would at least acknowledge it. Without that, without people being interested in their own final results, in improving them, the working people will never become managers within the range of their activity, and the results of management will markedly change neither today nor tomorrow. [passage omitted]

The restructuring of the economic mechanism has logically brought with itself the idea to leave it up to an /independent and accountable/ [passages between published widespaced] manufacturer to judge what is most advatageous for him—repairing a machine or buying a new one. An experiment has begun even in this sphere. "However, the instruction of the Federal Finance Ministry decrees that we must keep a subaccount [poducet] of repairs and maintenance of basic assets, by which these resources will be separated from other parts of the investment fund," Engineer Pavel Pucelik, deputy economic director of the Tesla Holesovice enterprise, involved in the experiment, sighed in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, and added: "For all practical reasons, by this instruction the ministry has wiped out the originally intended effect, and the enterprise has only had complications."

This is not the only example of the central state bodies' heavy-handed interference in the process of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. For example: Until now no uniform view has been shaped concerning the application of foreign exchange normative rule [devisovy normativ] in the comprehensive experiment. However, unity exists in the view that, should regulations allow an arbitrary interference by superior bodies in the foreign exchange self-financing of a state enterprise, enterprises will lose, as is becoming apparent, any interest in making use of foreign exchange reserves. Enterprises know only too well what would follow—that the consequence of every improvement in efficiency would be such tightening of exports that the work collective would not benefit from the improvement of efficiency at all.

The interference in the lives of enterprises involved in the experiment is attested to by the words contained in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the complexity of the present stage, submitted to the ninth Central Committee session. "It is given by the fact," the report said, "that in many places the outdated mechanisms have stopped fulfilling their function, and the new ones are only now beginning to be implemented, which—in more than one instance—encounter the barrier of inertia and old approaches." [passage omitted]

### Husak Plans Official Visit to PRC 3-8 Sep

*LD2508191788 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Beijing Aug 25 (CTK correspondent)—Relations between China and Czechoslovakia have developed considerably over the recent years, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Jin Guihua told CTK here today at a regular weekly meeting with journalists.

China is satisfied with the development of relations, he said, and announced that an official friendly visit of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak to China will take place on September 3-8.

China expects that the visit of Czechoslovak president will contribute to a further development of bilateral relations, he underlined.

### Husak Receives PRC Ambassador Xingda

*LD2408021888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] At Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Wang Xingda, ambassador of the People's Republic of China. In a cordial conversation, they discussed questions of cooperation between the two countries.

### PRC Youth Delegation Arrives in Prague

*AU2408120588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 88 p 2*

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, headed by Song Defu, PRC Central Committee member and first Central Committee secretary of the Communist Youth League, arrived by air in Prague on Monday [22 August] at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM). The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Mohorita, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and SSM Central Committee chairman. Wang Xingda, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

### Jakes Receives Youth Group

*LD2508180388 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Prague August 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received today the visiting delegation of the Communist Union of Chinese Youth, led by its First Secretary Song Defu.

During their cordial and comradely discussion, Milos Jakes told the Chinese guests about the objectives of restructuring and democratization in Czechoslovakia, especially the economic reform, and improvement of the party's work. He also spoke about the social status of the Socialist Union of Youth.

Song Defu explained the present tasks and forms of work of the Chinese youth organization and stressed its effort for increasing young people's share in the transformations of China's economic and social life.

Milos Jakes and Song Defu highly appreciated the present level of Sino-Czechoslovak relations and voiced the conviction that they would be further developed in all spheres.

### Husak Receives New Ambassadors

*LD2508052188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Knut Arjas Taraldset, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to Czechoslovakia, in Prague Castle today for the presentation of his letters of appointment. Both officials noted that there were no unresolved issues in the two countries' mutual relations, and this created a good basis for expanding mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Gustav Husak also received letters of appointment from Jose Luis Dicenta Ballester, the new ambassador of Spain. In their talk, they reaffirmed both sides' will to intensify mutual cooperation in the economic, trade and other spheres.

Bhupatray Oza, the new ambassador of the Republic of India, has also been received by the president of the Republic at the beginning of his mission. Both officials emphasized their intention to continue to develop mutual cooperation and enrich it with new forms in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the process of improving international relations.

### Strougal Receives Austrian Minister

*LD2508211288 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Josef Riegler, Austria's federal minister of agriculture and forestry, in Prague today. Both statesmen discussed the level and extent of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria, and expressed themselves in favor of its further expansion.

## Honecker Addresses Pioneer Meeting 20 Aug

*AU2308103988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 88 p 3*

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the eighth Pioneer meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 20 August: "To Do Everything for the Happiness of the Children—This Is State Policy in the GDR"]

[Text] Dear Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers, dear foreign guests, dear Pioneer leaders and FDJ members, dear citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt:

It is with great pleasure that we have come to Karl-Marx-Stadt, which is a town of youth during these days, as is clearly visible. Your cheerfulness and enjoyment of life, the competition among Pioneer groups and ensembles, among working groups and sports groups fill the streets and squares. It can be felt how proud you are to be members of the Pioneer organization which carries the name of our unforgotten Comrade Ernst Thaelmann.

Your Pioneer meeting is a stirring demonstration in support of peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity. You, dear friends, have made careful preparations for this and perfectly fulfilled your Pioneer assignment, "Always ready at the side of the comrades!" (strong applause)

The chairman of the Pioneer organization, Wilfrid Possner, was able to give a very positive account of your initiatives. The "Book of Deeds and Dreams for Socialism," which has just been presented to me, bears impressive testimony to this. As young citizens of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, you are making a sizable contribution to implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the well-being of the people, for a peaceful life, and for a secure peace. (strong applause)

Party Owes Thanks to Pioneer Organization [subhead]

The SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers convey cordial thanks to you for this. (applause) We also owe thanks to the Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers in our country, to the Friendship Pioneer leaders, and the FDJ members. We owe thanks to your parents and teachers, the sponsorship brigades, and all who support you. And we owe thanks not least to the citizens of Karl-Marx-Stadt, who take care of you in such a good way and have prepared your meeting in such a resourceful manner. (strong applause)

Dear friends:

You are visitors to a town that carries the name of the great German revolutionary and founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx. The revolutionary German workers movement has always struggled for a better life of the working people and worked to ensure that all children and young people can grow up happily. We have created the necessary conditions in the GDR. To do everything for the happiness of the children is state policy in our country. All children have equal educational opportunities. Every girl and every boy can freely develop their talents. Each one has the possibility of doing something for themselves and everyone else and making something out of their lives.

When we founded the Pioneer organization 40 years ago within the framework of the FDJ, we took over the good traditions of the Young Red Pioneers, the childrens' organization of the Communist Youth Association of Germany. To be a Young Pioneer means to learn to understand the world, to acquire knowledge, to struggle with words and deeds for our good socialist cause.

With this attitude, your grandparents and parents have built our Republic out of the ruins of World War II, the first socialist state on German soil, the GDR. (strong applause) Through their work they achieved what is taken for granted by you, such as efficient enterprises, a modern agriculture, technical schools and universities, good schools, kindergardens and nurseries, gymnasiums and swimming pools, Pioneer houses and vacation camps.

We are certain that you will continue the great work and vigorously help build our socialist society.

Dear Pioneers:

We are living at a time when science and technology are swiftly permeating the most varied spheres of life. The mastering of the scientific-technological revolution is a great revolutionary task, particularly for the young generation. In a few years' time, today's Pioneers will be members of youth brigades or of FDJ youth research collectives, they will have taken up jobs, or study at technical schools and universities.

You are the experts, the specialists, the engineers, the scientists and inventors, whose achievements will be of great significance when our Republic enters the new millenium. The way you prepare for this today in the schools and Pioneer organizations is the same way you will master your jobs and your life.

With the Policy of Dialogue for a Secure Peace [subhead]

Dear girls and boys, our society is placing great expectations on you and has full confidence in you. The shaping of the socialist future in our country requires your intelligence and your diligence, a clear political standpoint, traits of character such as respect for life, respect for the people, helpfulness, friendliness, discipline, and solidarity. You will have to master various difficulties throughout your lives. It will then be necessary not to hang your heads, as the saying goes. A young builder of socialism must always be ready to assume responsibility, responsibility for peace and socialism in our socialist fatherland. (prolonged, loud applause)

Dear Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers:

You have rightly chosen the white dove of peace as a symbol of your Pioneer meeting. Together with young people of your own age from over 50 countries, you are calling for peace, a secure future for mankind, and a world without nuclear weapons. We can rest assured that there are hopeful signs in international relations. The GDR has worked resolutely for this with its policy of dialogue and cooperation. Our aim is to preserve mankind from nuclear destruction. This is the most important and best thing that can be done for children throughout the world, whether in the East, West, North or South.

On this path, the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of their nuclear intermediate-range missiles is of historic significance. It means that the first practical step toward disarmament has been taken, and it is our firm conviction that it must now be followed by other steps.

As you know, in our country a former nuclear weapons site has been converted into a trade union vacation center. Throughout the world, the sources released by disarmament could be used for the welfare of the people, for the elimination of hunger, diseases and illiteracy, for the preservation of nature and the environment.

We love peace, and because we love it, it must be defended. (strong applause) To achieve this, your fathers and brothers are doing their duty in the National People's Army and the workers militia.

Dear friends:

We are pleased that your meeting is again characterized by the cordial friendship with the Pioneers of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. From here, we want to convey cordial greetings to our friends in the spirit of understanding among peoples and anti-imperialist solidarity. We greet the children of Sandino in Nicaragua, which is so close to us (strong applause), and the young freedom fighters in southern Africa. We demand freedom for Nelson Mandela! (strong applause) We greet all children in the world whose peoples are still waging a hard struggle for freedom and social justice.

We are pleased that the Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers of our Republic are practicing active solidarity. Millions of people in many parts of the world know that you are at their side with your hearts and deeds.

Dear Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers:

During these eventful days, during the peace march, the visits to enterprises and excursions, and during many encounters, you have certainly learned many interesting things about our country. Some of the things may be inspiring for you.

Pioneer Assignment for the 40th Anniversary of the GDR [subhead]

Within your Pioneer assignment "My Love, My Deeds for My Fatherland GDR," you are preparing yourselves for the 40th anniversary of our GDR. We are certain that you will approach this anniversary with worthy Pioneer deeds. In this, you can always rely on the advice and deeds of our party, and your friends from the FDJ. (prolonged, strong applause)

I wish you all more happy hours here in Karl-Marx-Stadt, and a few more sunny holidays and a good start of the new school year to you, dear Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers. (strong applause)

Long live our Pioneer organization "Ernst Thaelmann!" (strong applause)
Long live our GDR! (strong applause)
Be ready for peace and socialism! (prolonged, strong applause. The Pioneers answer "Always ready!" (cheers for the party and workers class)

## Honecker Sends Message on Anniversary of Town

*LD2208162988 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Erich Honecker has conveyed his congratulations to the town of Ortrand in the area of Cottbus on the occasion of its 750th anniversary. The message was presented today at a festive meeting of the town deputies. In it, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the economic and social upswing in Ortrand since the GDR's founding. The purposeful and result-oriented communal policies in it deserve recognition.

## Schabowski Addresses Educators in Berlin

*LD2508193488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Berlin 25 Aug (ADN)—Meetings of those involved in public education in all kreises [districts] and stadtbezirks [town areas] marked the political start of the GDR's pedagogues' preparation week for the 1988/89 school year. The first secretaries of the SED in fundamental speeches answered questions from teachers and educators on domestic and foreign policies as well as on the development of the territory.

At a meeting of those involved in public education in Berlin, Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed that the main concern in further shaping a developed socialist society was educating a young generation which would take possession of up-to-date knowledge in nature and society and use it responsibly for socialism and the maintenance of peace. The party of the working class, together with all teachers, the Socialist Youth Organization, and parents devoted their entire attention to this.

## Theologian Discusses Church-SED Relations

*AU2408144488 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Aug 88 p 6*

["EPD/KNA" article: "Church Needs Some Distance Between Itself and the SED"]

[Text] Berlin—East Berlin theologian Richard Schroeder has criticized the SED's socialist theory and has recommended that the Evangelical Church in the GDR create a clear distance between itself and the political program of the SED. The formula "Church in socialism" suggests that the church incorporate the theory of socialism in its self-image, he writes in an article published in the latest issue of the West Berlin magazine KIRCHE IM SOZIALISMUS, adding that the term "Church in the GDR," specifying a country or a state as the place of the church, is less misleading.

The SED program cannot use the church for its own purposes, Schroeder continues. Some of its prerequisites are in contradiction to the Christian conception of man. Schroeder—who is a lecturer at the East Berlin Language Foundation, a theological university run by the Church—says that the Church accepts the GDR's integration into the socialist camp and the socialist state, "although it cannot unreservedly recognize the SED's theory of state." In this context Schroeder speaks of a "controversial and disputable legitimacy" of the GDR leadership.

Cardinal Joachim Meisner, bishop of Berlin with residence in the eastern part of the city, and chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, has rejected comments on the ecumenical movement in the GDR, made by Johannes Hempel (Dresden), bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saxony. According to a FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (FAZ) report, Hempel had stated that many things were possibly going on between individual local congregations, and that the bishops were turning a blind eye to it. Meisner said if this were true, "the ecumenical movement in our country would be in a bad way," and ecumenical activities would exist in the Catholic communities, on which the bishop must be turning a blind eye so as to not have to ban them. This is not in accordance with the Catholic Church's moves toward reunification of the churches, Meisner said.

"Respect for the beliefs of others and for one's own tradition of faith" is the honest starting point for ecumenical cooperation, Meisner added. Hempel had also said that the relations with the Catholic Church were "better in practice than in theory," and that there was a "situation of almost perfect courtesy" between the two churches, which one does not want to disturb.

## Honecker Congratulates Guyana's Cheddi Jagan

*AU1908133088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 88 p 2*

[ND report: "Congratulations to Cheddi Jagan"]

[Text] Berlin—The SED Central Committee sent the following telegram, which was signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of Guyana's People's Progressive Party:

Dear Comrade Cheddi Jagan!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your reelection as general secretary of Guyana's People's Progressive Party.

I wish you successes in your responsible work for the well-being of the Guyanese people and in the interests of our common struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker,
general secretary

## Guyanan Minister To Arrive on Visit 28 Aug

*LD2608103988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Item embargoed until 0200 GMT 27 August]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, senior minister of foreign affairs of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, arrives in the GDR on Sunday for an official visit. He is taking up an invitation from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

## Honecker Message to Zambian Party Conference

*AU1908135588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 88 p 1*

[ND report: "The GDR Sides Firmly With the Zambian People"]

[Text] Berlin —The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 10th General Conference of the United National Independence Party in Kabwe, Republic of Zambia:

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 10th General Conference of the United National Independence Party, the SED Central Committee conveys to you the most cordial greetings.

The SED and the GDR people observe with sincere interest the great efforts made by the Zambian people to develop the country and safeguard peace and stability in the region. They highly assess the contribution of the United National Independence Party and its president Kenneth Kaunda in the struggle for Africa's unity and the elimination of the remainders of colonialism, against racism and apartheid.

Friendly relations and fruitful cooperation, the roots of which reach far back into the times of the heroic struggle for Zambia's independence, have developed between the SED and the United National Independence Party.

Our parties and countries are closely linked in the struggle for the preservation of world peace, the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and cooperation. Both persistently advocate the overcoming of the internationally banned apartheid system in South Africa and a political settlement of regional conflicts.

The SED and the GDR will continue to firmly side with the Frontline States and all forces in southern Africa that support peace in the region and a solution to the vital issues of peoples.

The SED wishes the 10th General Conference of the United National Independence Party a successful course, and your party new successes for the people's well-being.

With socialist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker,
general secretary

**Honecker Conveys Solidarity to Winnie Mandela**
*AU2208102088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Aug 88 p 1*

[ND report: "Solidarity Greetings and Get-Well Wishes Conveyed in a Letter to Winnie Mandela"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram to Winnie Mandela. It reads as follows:

It is with great dismay that I have learned of the grave sickness of your husband Nelson.

I ask you to convey cordial greetings and wishes for a quick recovery to Nelson Mandela and to assure him once more of the solidarity and firm alliance of the people of the GDR.

I have called on President Botha to immediately release Nelson Mandela.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

**Honecker Calls On Botha To Free Nelson Mandela**
*AU2208102388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Aug 88 p 1*

[ND report: "Appeal by Erich Honecker: Release of Nelson Mandela Without Preconditions"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Pieter Willem Botha, president of the Republic of South Africa:

Guided by the principles of humanity, justice, and the right to life, I appeal to you, Mr President, for Mr Nelson Mandela's immediate and unconditional release from prison.

Erich Honecker,

chairman of the GDR State Council.

**Honecker Greets Najibullah on Anniversary**
*AU2208085788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 88 p 1*

[ND report: "GDR Greetings on Day of Afghanistan's Independence"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Dr Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan:

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the achievement of Afghanistan's independence, I convey most cordial congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the Afghan people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

I take this anniversary as an opportunity to wish success to the Afghan people in implementing the policy of national reconciliation and in restoring peace in the country soon.

The steady development of the close relations between our parties, states, and peoples fills me with deep satisfaction. The GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of friendly Afghanistan.

I wish you further successes in your responsible activity as well as creative vigor and personal well-being.

Erich Honecker,
general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed congratulations to the country's prime minister, Hasan Sharq.

### Honecker Earthquake Condolences to India

*LD2208223588 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent telegrams of condolence on the severe earthquake in the Himalayas to Indian Prime Minister Gandhi and King of Nepal Birendra. According to latest reports the catastrophe has claimed 900 dead and injured over 10,000.

### Honecker Meets Cosmonauts on Flight Anniversary

*LD2608091988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the crew of the Soyuz-31 space craft, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn, and the GDR cosmonaut's alternate, Eberhard Koellner, at the official seat of the State Council in Berlin this morning, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the joint USSR-GDR space flight. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the performance achieved during the flight in Soyuz-31. Thanks to the most deeply internationalist attitude of the Soviet comrades and the fraternal cooperation with the USSR in the research and use of space for peaceful purposes, the GDR had found a firm place in this field, which is so important for the progress of mankind.

### Canadian Ambassador Discusses Disarmament

*AU2608083388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 88 p 2*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Douglas Roche, ambassador for disarmament issues of the Canadian Foreign Ministry, for a talk on Wednesday [24 August].

The interlocutors emphasized that the forthcoming 43d UN Plenary Session should make a specific contribution to developing and strengthening the positive tendencies in international relations by adopting action-oriented resolutions on the consolidation of international security and on disarmament. The numerous constructive proposals which were submitted at the Third UN Special Conference on Disarmament in June this year provide a constructive basis for it. After the coming into force of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, attention is now focused on a treaty on a 50-percent reduction of USSR and U.S. strategic offensive weapons, the speedy conclusion of a global convention on a chemical weapons ban, a nuclear test stop, and steps toward reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

As was demonstrated by the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, which took place in the GDR capital, increasing importance has to be attached to regional disarmament measures, Bernhard Neugebauer stated. In this context, he briefed the guest on the GDR and CSSR's initiatives to create a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, as well as on the SED and SPD proposal concerning a "zone of trust and security in central Europe."

### Schabowski Talks With PCI's Bassolino

*LD2308020688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN)—The positive trends manifesting themselves in international events are creating favorable possibilities for continuing the disarmament process and for strengthening security and cooperation for the settling of regional conflicts. SED Politburo member Guenter Schabowski and the member of the directorate of the PCI Antonio Bassolino were in agreement on this in a talk in Berlin today. At the same time, the situation remains complicated due to the activities of opponents of disarmament and detente. The partners in the talk stressed that both parties would continue to do everything in their power to support the further improvement of the international situation and to promote dialogue through constructive initiatives and proposals.

During the meeting, Guenter Schabowski spoke about the great efforts of the working people of the GDR to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in all social spheres. Antonio Bassolino spoke about the activities of the Italian communists to increase their influence in the country's social life through a policy of initiatives defending the vital interests of the working people and to create, together with other forces, the conditions for a democratic alternative in the country.

### FRG Urged To Back Chemical Weapons-Free Zone

*AU2608094088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 88 p 2*

["W.M." commentary: "Why Not?"]

[Text] As is generally known, the GDR is vigorously supporting an international convention on the ban of chemical weapons. This is in line with our goal to completely rid our planet from all types of nuclear weapons and other arms of mass destruction. Therefore we have assessed positively the fact that the FRG representative advocated the early conclusion of such a convention at the Geneva disarmament conference. In this connection, he rightly described the results so far during negotiations at the meeting this summer as not satisfactory.

The GDR and FRG share the view that a worldwide ban on the development, production, storage, and application of chemical weapons is urgently needed. This is in line with the principle adopted by both states that war shall never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Unfortunately, the FRG does not draw the conclusion—which should be quite obvious in the interest of mankind—from the fact that in spite of the agreement on important passages of the convention on the ban of chemical weapons, which was already reached some time ago, no progress is being achieved in the completion of this document. As a matter of fact, a specific proposal has been submitted to the FRG Government some time ago by the GDR and CSSR Governments, which suggests starting the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone.

It would be possible to practically test the stipulations of a global treaty on the ban of all chemical weapons, which has already been agreed in Geneva, in this zone. This would be extraordinarily conducive to the conclusion of a global convention. This would constitute an important step on the path toward liberating the entire globe from this category of horrible weapons of mass destruction.

Unfortunately, Bonn has so far not approved the joint GDR-CSSR proposal to set up a chemical weapons-free zone. Following the statement of the FRG representative in Geneva, the question becomes even more urgent: Why not?

**Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit**
*LD2508191488 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—'Abdul Wakil, foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Hungary on Thursday at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport 'Abdul Wakil met Peter Varkonyi. Present at the airport was Assadullah Keshtmand, ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary.

**Varkonyi Hosts Dinner for Minister**
*LD2508212388 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—Thursday evening Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi gave a dinner in honour of 'Abdul Wakil, foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, who arrived in Hungary on an official visit on Thursday.

**Bonn Asks for Cooperation on Romanian Minorities**
*AU2508105588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Aug 88 p 2*

[Bonn Correspondent Sandor Gyori's report: "Bonn Calls For Cooperation in Romanian Minorities Affair"]

[Text] Together with its Western allies, and, in certain cases, with the affected Warsaw Pact member states, Bonn will think of ways to better guarantee the rights of the national minorities living in Romania, Helmut Schaefer, state secretary for foreign affairs, declared in an interview published over the weekend.

The FRG attitude is aimed at making it possible for the German national minority living in Romania to preserve its cultural identity and improve its economic conditions, Schaefer concluded. However, he also said that opportunities to help in adjustment should be created for those who decide to emigrate.

The conservative coalition parties in Bonn, the CDU and the CSU, are calling for an all-European initiative concerning the violation of human rights in Romania. As the spokesman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group announced over the weekend, the federal government should make every effort to exercise a restraining influence on the Romanian leadership. This should take place at all levels, through all possible diplomatic means.

The CDU-CSU spokesman strongly condemned the Romanian "settlement development" plans and called upon the other German state to use its weight in the socialist community and help the German and other national minorities living in Romania.

A similarly strong declaration was made by Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier and CDU Deputy Chairman Lothar Spaeth in the weekend issue of DIE WELT. He said, among other things, that many people would remain in their accustomed surroundings if the national minorities were treated everywhere as they are in Hungary. This would be an alternative to emigration.

**Romania Asks UN To Ban 'Racist' Demonstrations**
*AU2508100488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[REUTER-attributed report: "Bucharest Sends Letter to UN Secretary General"]

[Text] In an official letter sent to the UN Secretary General on 22 August, Romania proposed that the world organization should prohibit its member states from organizing "nationalist, chauvinistic, racist, and anti-Semitic demonstrations." The letter calls for a condemnation of all member states that "incite or support similar demonstrations on the territory of other countries."

According to the letter, individual governments should take concrete steps "against reactionary circles and groups that take a stand in favor of racism, apartheid, anti-Semitism, and nationalism, and incite mistrust among the countries." According to Romania, the UN committee on social development should be put in charge of examining the possibilities of implementing the aforementioned proposals; according to the letter, the report prepared by this committee would be discussed by the upcoming General Assembly session.

**Romanian Relations Viewed on Its National Day**
*AU2508101888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Unattributed article: "On Romania's National Day"]

[Text] Romania is celebrating the anniversary of its liberation. The advance of Soviet troops 44 years ago made possible the overthrow of Antonescu's dictatorship and the success of the communist-led armed insurrection. Romania joined the antifascist front and participated in the struggle against Hitlerism in the final phases of World War II. It was clearly recognized that cooperation with the Soviet Union benefits Romanian national interests.

Following the end of World War II and the country's liberation, a turning point of historical importance began in Romania, which opened up the way to fundamental social and economic transformation and to socialist construction. Petru Groza was one of the leading personalities of this turning point, and he not only focused on the country's development and democratic future, but also did his utmost to bring about friendship between our two nations, to eliminate prejudices, and to make sure that Romania guarantees the equal rights and personal, cultural, and territorial autonomy of national

minorities living in Romania, including those of Hungarians. Petru Groza's activity also contributed to the initial successes of fundamental economic and social changes in Romania. In Bucharest today, it is believed that increasingly greater results were later achieved in eliminating the country's historical backwardness, in the wake of the 9th and 10th RCP Congresses. However, the recent 13th RCP Congress concluded that further efforts and sacrifices to overcome the difficulties were needed, and therefore, strict measures were recently introduced in areas that are important for the people's economy.

It is particularly timely to review these more than 4 decades and remember Groza's concepts and efforts today, when we analyze the state of our relations. One thing is obvious: Improving Hungarian-Romanian relations and bilateral cooperation based on mutual advantages and trust would benefit our countries and would serve the interests of the socialist community. However, alarming changes and events have taken place lately, events that have created unusual tension in the relations between two allied states. These events are well known and so is Hungary's position. Always respecting the achievements of the Romanian people and its national feelings, the Hungarian side is striving with all its means to normalize our relations, to achieve good-neighborly cooperation, and to solve the controversial issues as soon as possible in a way that will suit both sides. It is obvious that respecting the principles accepted at the Hungarian-Romanian summit held in 1977 would serve both countries' interests, and both countries would benefit from a situation in which the Hungarian national minority living in Romania and the Romanian national minority living in Hungary play a connecting role between our countries.

"We think that the Hungarian national minority living in Romania should actively participate in the socialist construction under way in Romania," Premier Karoly Grosz declared in an interview given in July 1988, and added that "we have repeatedly asked Romania to make it possible for the Hungarians living there to maintain contacts with their relatives in Hungary, with the Hungarian People's Republic, so that they may enrich their cultural values and foster and maintain their historical and cultural roots that have nurtured generations."

In the spirit of these thoughts and in the spirit of internationalism, we congratulate the people of Romania and wish them successes in all their endeavors that contribute to construction, human development, and a socialist future.

## Feature Views Romanian Minority, Other Policies

*LD2408105388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1515 GMT 23 Aug 88*

["Prototypes and Experiments," feature on Romanian national day by Zoltan Tamasi and Szabolcz Ukvarhelyi—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Ceausescu, heroism, Romania, communism—I presume there is no need to translate it. This Romanian slogan, to which I will return later, faithfully reflects why the era in which Romania presently lives is referred to as the Ceausescu era. The party secretary general's perfection is proclaimed not only by quotations and portraits wherever one goes, everyone who had permission to talk to us sang elated praises of his activities; in Romania special permission is needed to speak to a foreign journalist, or even to receive foreign guests at home.

Nicolae Ceausescu paid his first official working visit, after his election in 1965, to Slobozia on the Romanian plain. One of the themes of his speech went something like this: We are embarking on a long road.

Ceausescu, heroism, Romania, communism, proclaims one of the slogans most commonly seen on buildings, in public squares, and along roads. Well, Romania is still far from communism, and the abundance of goods that is so essential for it. At the same time, the present stage of this long road demands a great deal of heroism from the people.

Prototypes and Experiments: The idea of this title came from a poster we caught sight of in a Bucharest factory. The letters were painted on a red field at an experimental unit. It seems topical for two reasons: First, the factory in question was named for 23 August; it was on this day that the Romanian antifascist uprising broke out 44 years ago. Secondly, the country is the site of numerous experiments.

One of the most important official tasks in Romania is the repayment of foreign debts at a strained pace. The essence of this experiment is to see how far this pace can be strained by reducing imports and domestic consumption. Take foodstuffs, for example, for the shortage of food is not caused by lack of arable land due to the poor location of small villages. These villages were there even when the food shortage mystery did not characterize the country. The main reason is exports, at well below world market prices, if necessary.

This year's cereals crop of some 35 million tonnes, for instance, is more than twice the amount the country needs. By mentioning villages, we have moved on to another experiment, the so-called regional settlement or, as they call it in Bucharest, systemization. The official Romanian purpose behind this is to do away with the gap between town and village. Others say it is the destruction of villages. [passage omitted]

There is no shortage of resolutions and goals in Romania. Back in 1977, in a speech to a few hundred party propagandists, Nicolae Ceausescu called attention to the fact that 35 percent of all diseases could be attributed to overnourishment. Well, they have made significant improvements in this sad figure in Romania in the past 11 years. In parallel with this, the capital's architectual picture is changing according to plan.

The gigantic Avenue of the Victory of Socialism is almost complete. Why?, we asked. It is a secret, came the reply. An important stage in the restructuring of the

23-year Ceausescu era is the administrative reorganization carried out in 1968. The previous provincial system was abolished, together with the Hungarian Autonomous Province of Maros [Mures in Romanian]. A country system was introduced. Changes also were made in the state administration.

In 1968, the Council of State decreed the establishment of the State Security Council, as a central organ of state administration. Among its tasks are, and I quote: The prevention, discovery, and elimination of machinations and hostile activities directed at the social and state order. End of quote.

In enterprises and factories, the workers' council performs management functions in the spirit of workers' self-government, together with the executive committee. The council is always headed by the trade union leader, while the executive committee is always headed by the party secretary. As a result, it is said, it is impossible for one man to make decisions in the name of the workers. The far-reaching changes in Romania elicited neither ill feeling nor suspicion in the contemporary Soviet, meaning Brezhnev, leadership, which at the same time viewed the reforms in Hungary differently.

To return to the reorganization, in 1968 the names of villages and towns belonging to the new countries were listed in Romanian. That is when the Romanian-language press started using Romanian settlement names. In 1981, the official gazette also published the list. Finally, in April of this year, on verbal instructions from above, the papers published in the nationality language began using the Romanian versions. This is how from one day to the next Kolozsvar became Cluj, Csikszereba became Miercurea Cius, and, according to a Transylvanian joke, Tekeroepatak became Rio de Kacskaringo [untranslatable play on words] in ELOERE and A HET [Romanian publications in the Hungarian language]. At the same time, Becs [Hungarian for Vienna] remained Becs, although not a single Romanian document refers to the Austrian capital by this name.

We also met Hungarians in Romania who are members of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council, or who are in its leadership at some level. We tried to obtain an answer—not their opinions, since these could not have been any different from the council's official view—to the question of how the official process took place. How did, how could, such a decision come into effect? We received no answer. However, everyone allowed to talk to us told us, without being prompted, and I quote again: The nationality question in Romania has been solved fairly and perfectly.

All one can add is that numerous countries, including our own, do not agree with this statement.

Romania's rapidly increasing population, according to official figures, stands at 23 million. This can be attributed to political propaganda, which proclaims that giving birth is a patriotic duty, and also to the fact that every form of abortion and contraception is banned. More than one tenth of the population is Hungarian. Their number has decreased slightly in the recent past, but the Romanian press does not write about the reasons for this.

It writes about Hungary, however, as a revanchist state that wants to regain Transylvania, a country where many dream about restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy. The articles ignore the fact that if all this were true, our country would be justifiably threatened with international isolation. But Hungary is not the country threatened with isolation. It is a sad fact, however, that the untruths about Hungary do not always fall on deaf ears. A contributory factor is that Hungarians there cannot easily maintain links with Hungary. This applies, for instance, to those living in Harghita County in the land of Szeklers. Daily newspapers and history books are on the banned list, only a trickle of technical literature remains.

We travelled to Harghita via Brasov. In Brasov County, 12 percent of the population are Hungarian, and 6 percent are German. These numbers apparently do not warrant multilingual signs. We were unable to discover if there was a law or regulation prescribing the proportion of nationality population required before the names of shops and offices could be written in languages other than Romanian.

In any case, travelling north from Brasov, bilingual signs first appear in Covasna County. Signs are also bilingual in Harghita county, where the overwhelming majority of the population professes to be Hungarian. We have been unable to find out anything about multilingual signs here, either. It is nevertheless striking that considerably fewer recently built shops have signs in Hungarian. According to the official explanation, there is no need to seek generalizations. In certain international signs, such as photos or music, it is not considered necessary to write out the same thing in both languages. [sentence as heard] This may be one point of view. But perhaps it is more characteristic of the inhabitants' feelings that one can get used to the absence of meat in the shops, while it is much less easy to get used to the fact that the Hungarian sign has been removed from the butcher's, or not even hung out.

Csikszereda, [Miercurea Ciuc in Romanian], the county seat, is a pretty town, despite the fact that no two of the old streets in the center are left to tell the tale. The new house of culture or, as it is officially known, the House of a Song to Romania, is also pretty. We were able to see here an ad-hoc performance of Romanian and Hungarian folk dances from Transylvania. In the background were pine trees, only the oil industry installation rising from among the pines was somewhat disturbing. While we later learned that the decoration illustrated the Romanian coat-of-arms, it was the so-caled mongrel music that had the greatest impact on me. It is named thus because Hungarians and Romanians identify with it equally, both communities dance to its tunes with equal

joy. What a beautiful symbol this kind of cultural rapprochement could be! Endeavors to strive for exclusivity can only cause harm. This applies not only to music, but to literature, architecture, and all branches of culture. [passage indistinct]

### Bishop Calls Romania Border Problem 'Dramatic'

*AU2408090488 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Aug 88 p 2*

[Text] Szeged (KATHPRESS)—Bishop Endre Gyulay, who is responsible for the Church's assistance to refugees in Hungary, has called the situation at the Hungarian-Romanian border "dramatic." The bishop of Szeged-Csanad stated in an interview with KATHPRESS that people are beaten; shots have even been fired now and then. Among other things, refugees of Hungarian origin are humiliated and intimidated in several ways at the Romanian border if they try to speak Hungarian. This year 12,000 Romanian citizens have already fled to Hungary.

In the meantime, refugees and independent Hungarian associations have started a 2-week protest action in front of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest.

### Settlement Fund for Foreigners Established

*LD2508175088 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—The government set up a settlement fund two months ago for the local councils to assist the foreigners wishing to settle in Hungary and finance their social adaptation.

In accord with the decrees some 300 million forints have been allocated from central funds. In addition to this sum private individuals and legal entities have placed some 720,000 forints to a deposit opened for donations.

Up until July 30th, local councils spent 13,360,000 forints, among other things, on the health and social services for the settlers, the schooling of their children and the establishment and maintenance of temporary homes.

### Grosz Against Forced Assimilation of Gypsies

*LD1908132188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] We draw your attention to the latest issue of CIGANYUJSAG, the paper of the cultural federation of Gypsies living in Hungary.

Our colleague, Pal Farkas, has interviewed Karoly Grosz. The party general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers made the following comment when asked whether autonomy or assimilation will determine the future of the Gypsies in Hungary:

History proves that assimilation between the various ethnic groups living in each others' neighborhood for a long time—and this is true not only of Gypsies—must be considered natural, that assimilation prevails independent of pressures from political authorities. However, it is unacceptable and deeply antihumane to forcefully accelerate this process.

In the view of Karoly Grosz, integration, fitting in with society, may be the solution. He adds that he does not oppose in principle the Gypsies' becoming an independent national minority [oenallo nemzetseg] and, what's more, he does not rule out the future possibility of this. However, taking into consideration today's circumstances and the real situation of the Gypsies in Hungary, he does not approve forcefully urging them to become a national minority. In any case, the choice should be left to the individual, because that is only way that is in harmony with fundamental human rights.

### Work 'Undisturbed' in Mecsek Mines

*LD2508181588 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—After the day-long work stoppage, tempers have cooled in the Mecsek mines. The Thursday morning shift started undisturbed. The technical conditions of the mines have not deteriorated as the maintenance, security and labour safety services worked continuously.

The Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Pecs miners, where the compromise was accepted and the stoppage declared as finished, was recorded on video and the film was screened in the evening at Vasas and Komlo.

As a result of the work stoppage, on Wednesday about 2,500 tons less coal was sent to the surface. Although the loss is not considerable compared to the 8,500 tons of daily output, its replacement will impose further expenditures on the company facing financial difficulties. The production lag is to be overcome at day-off shifts.

As reported, the direct motive behind the stoppage was the expected cut in fidelity bonuses which fell about 10,000 forints short of last year's sum because of the personal income tax and other reasons. Originally, it was planned to pay a net fidelity bonus of 106 million forints, but the final sum to be distributed will be about 50 million forints more and thus equal the last year's value of bonus per shift.

### Ministers' Council Alters Sick Pay, Pensions

*LD2508193188 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—The Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed the draft bills on business associations and the corporate tax, and the proposals for amending the laws on the general value-added tax and the personal income tax.

The government decided to put forward to parliament its proposals for enacting the two new laws and amending the two in force, and ask to put them on the agenda of the autumn session.

The Council of Ministers discussed the trend of sick pay in 1988, amended some sick-pay rules, and was informed on the modernization of the financing of social security.

The government surveyed the current state of the budgetary reform and accepted proposals for scheduling the tasks.

After the session of the Council of Ministers, the government spokesman held a press briefing in the attendance of Judit Csehak, minister of social-welfare and health, and Miklos Villanyi, minister of finance, who presented the main points on the agenda in the government session. Spokesman Gyorgy Marosan spoke about the atmosphere and the vivid debating spirit of the session, then gave the floor to the guests.

Concerning the reform conception of the social insurance system, Judit Csehak said that the government would propose that parliament should separate social insurance from the central budget, as part of the budgetary reform. Maintaining the state guarantees, the organs of social insurance should manage their finances independently, and cover the allowances paid for the recipients from the social insurance rates. Social insurance should have its own assets and a bank, and use its savings autonomously. All this would guarantee greater security for the recipients, the sick and the injured. This would be the beginning of a reform process lasting for more than a decade, the minister said.

Judit Csehak announced that the rules of calculating the sick pay would change on October 1. If someone is on sick leave for not more than 31 days, his sick pay will be calculated without including his last year's profit share and premium in his grossed average earnings. This measure eliminates the contradiction that the net monthly sick leave is higher than the net wage. the measure reduces the sick pays received since January 1 by some 10 percent.

On this score Gyorgy Marosan announced: On the proposal of the Ministry of Social-Welfare and Health, the government decided to increase the pension of people over 70 by 2 percent but at least by 100 forints from October 1. The measure involves 300 million forints.

Miklos Villanyi said that the government discussed the draft bills on taxation which would be put on the agenda of a parliamentary session in early October. The law on uniform corporate tax will be of outstanding importance. It will have a fundamental influence on economic and incentive relations, and support the main endeavours of the bill on business associations which was also accepted in the recent session. The minister of finance expressed the hope that the law on corporate tax would encourage the flow of capital towards the more profitable ventures.

It was announced that the president of the Central Statistical Office informed the government on the price trends of the first half of 1988. According to the forecast of the office, the rate of inflation will be maximum 17 percent this year.

The government spokesman said that the Council of Ministers had heard a report by Deputy Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy on the stoppage of work in the Pecs mine. The government held the concrete event regrettable but accepted it as natural in the current situation. The government stated that the stoppage could have been avoided because it mainly resulted from the uncertainty and weakness of the company management. This problem has not emerged in other companies. The spokesman said that the government has a well-considered and accepted conception for the future of mining. The conception declares that mining is required in the long run, not coal-mining in general, but profitable coal-mining, the spokesman said.

For lack of concrete information, the spokesman held it only possible that the public would obtain as detailed information on the joint sessions of the government and the Central Council of Trade Unions as it did on the latest session of the HSWP Central Committee.

### Csehak Interviewed on Changes

*LD2508224888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers discussed today the draft bills on economic associations and company tax, and proposals for amending the laws on general turnover tax and personal income tax. [passage omitted]

Gabor Bankuti has interviewed Judic Csehak, minister of social and health affairs and MSZMP Politburo member about the modified calculation of sick pay, which comes into effect on 1 October:

[Begin recording] [Bankuti] The first question I ought to ask you is why changes needed to be made? You already took into account the opinions of interest-representation organs before the session and reached a compromise.

[Csehak] This is not the first time. There have already been occasions when I was able to reach agreement in a very good spirit and to take the opinions of the interest-representation organs into account. The difference lies in the fact, as you have mentioned, that this harmonization of interests, this debate, took place in public. The interest-representation organs weighed certain aspects and we also weighed their points.

[Bankuti] And why do you feel that the calculations, which are not even a year old, need to be changed?

[Csehak] I would like, if I may, to give a longer answer to this. At the end of last year the calculation of sick pay was influenced by the personal income tax system. This

is why we had to examine whether the old rules for calculations, together with the new income tax system, did not have a very unfavorable effect on sick people. We endeavored to gather regulations which were certain to be favorable from the point of view of sick pay calculations, because we were certain that this new calculation would affect all people on sick pay favorably. What we could not be sufficiently precise about was to what percentage this change would be favorable. We have looked at the statistics of the past 6 months. We discovered that sick pay today could on numerous occasions exceed the sum the worker would have received if he had worked that month.

This was the issue that was raised and complained about by those who work, and they suggested certain corrections that we should introduce. [end recording]

### Berecz on Decision To Liquidate Ganz Factory

*LD2508195788 Budapest MTI in English*
*1740 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—The government officials in charge have decided on the future of the Ganz Locomotive and Railway Carriage Factory Company following the announcement of the refloating organization that it does not see any possibilities to put the indebted company back on its feet with central support. Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz told MTI that there is a wide gap between the debts and assets of the company: the former amount to 17,000 million forints while the latter hardly exceed 2,000 million. The company is unable to repay its debts from its own funds and the central budget neither has the means, nor is prepared to assume these.

In agreement with the social and professional organizations concerned, the government decided to liquidate the central unit of the company in Budapest in an accelerated and simplified process by late September so that the material and intellectual potentials are preserved and losses reduced to the minimum. In the future railway vehicles will be manufactured by a joint stock company of domestic clients, suppliers and banks. Offers have been made to foreign firms to participate. The two affiliates of the Ganz Locomotive and Railway Carriage Factory Company will become independent, most probably still this month. The latter measure guarantees that the 2,000 employees of the affiliates will not lose their jobs. The 1,200 workers of the central unit are also expected to keep their jobs, only their employer will change.

The reorganized companies have received 3,000 million forints worth of orders until the middle of next year. They produce several profitable goods which are in keen demand abroad.

### Political Committee on Party, Citizens Groups

*LD2308230588 Budapest MTI in English*
*1525 GMT 23 Aug 88*

["Communiqe on HSWP Political Committee Session"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)—The HSWP Political Committee met in session in Budapest on August 23.

The Political Committee discussed the principles determining the communists' relationship to the newly established organizations and associations. The party members should help create partnership between the HSWP and the various associations of citizens. The communists should strive for creating a new national consensus to attain our common goals and ensure stable internal and external conditions for socialist construction work, in cooperation with the new organizations, with the forces advocating the progress of Hungarian society, the Political Committee stated, and decided to put forward the topic to the Central Committee for discussion.

The Political Committee approved the programme under which its members and the secretaries of the Central Committee would visit the different counties and towns this year as an integral part of their work. In keeping with the resolutions of the national party conference, they are to attend the membership meetings of basic party organizations, and the consultations of party organs in counties, cities, enterprises and institutions, give briefs on political issues, and exchange views with party officials, state and economic leaders, party members and non-party people. The PC decided that these meetings should take place in informal and direct form.

The Political Committee discussed personnel issues falling within its competence, and heard oral reports.

## Briefs

### Berecz, FRG Publisher Meeting

Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, met Peter Tamm, president of Axel Springer Publishers, and other noted West German experts in publishing in Budapest on Friday. Peter Tamm paid a brief visit to Hungary on the invitation of Chairman and Chief Executive Sandor Demjan of Hungarian Creditbank Ltd., and held business talks on cooperation. [Text] [*LD2108045688 Budapest MTI in English 1155 GMT 19 Aug 88*]

### Authorities Contact Walesa Through Mediator

*LD2508143088 Hamburg DPA in German*
*1343 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—In Poland today the authorities have taken up contacts with the workers' leader Lech Walesa through a mediator who is close to the Catholic Church. Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski, who previously spoke in Warsaw with high-ranking representatives of the party, went with the official permission of the management to Walesa in the Lenin Shipyard. The spokesman for the strikers, Adam Michnik, announced at a press conference that Stelmachowski would return to Warsaw in the course of the day. He had come with the agreement of the state authorities in order to "learn the opinion of Lech Walesa on the current situation." [passage omitted]

### Glemp Warns Against Making Dialogue Impossible

*LD2608133588 Hamburg DPA in German*
*1258 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—One day before the tensely awaited session of the Central Committee, the Catholic Church has involved itself in the conflict between striking workers and the political leadership. [passage omitted]

Addressing several tens of thousands of believers in Czestochowa, Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp warned both sides against making demands which make a dialogue impossible. One must also view the position of the other side in the conflict and the rights and duties of the governors and the governed. The protesting workers must take account of what possibilities the other side has. "Any leadership can print money. But it cannot print bread, milk, and meat," he said. "That has to be worked for." Every government has to pay interest on its debts. Since the country is poor, this has to come from the workers' labor.

The service in Czestochowa was also attended by Bishop Karl Lehmann, chairman of the German Bishops' Conference. In Gdansk, workers' leader Lech Walesa spoke confidently about the meaning and aim of the strikes. He spoke the previous day to Andrzej Stelmachowski, the Catholic professor who had been brought in as a sort of intermediary, and said that great things had often been set in motion by "ping-pong diplomacy." Walesa is still with the striking workers in the shipyard.

In Gdansk, workers' leader Lech Walesa declared himself ready for negotiations without preconditions, with the participation of a representative of the Church. He asserted, in a statement read out to the press by his spokesman Tadeusz Mazowiecki, that both sides were obliged to engage in dialogue, in the interests of Poland. The subject of the legalization of Solidarity had become a key point for the future of all political initiatives in Poland. This strike wave, already the second this year, had shown that.

Poland could not live in a perpetual crisis, and both sides had to overcome the errors of the past. There should be negotiations on trade union pluralism, including the legalization of Solidarity; social and political pluralism; and the conclusion of a reform pact. This statement was a response to the political leadership's questions addressed to him via Professor Stelmachowski. [passage omitted]

### Sejm Requests Calling of Fall Session

*LD2508220488 Warsaw PAP in English*
*2122 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25—The presidium of the Sejm (parliament) asked the Council of State to call the autumn session of the Sejm under Article 22, Paragraph 1 of the Polish Constitution.

### OPZZ, ZMS Urge Sejm To Discuss Economy

*LD2508164688 Warsaw Television Service in Polish*
*1515 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] The OPZZ Executive Committee Secretariat led by Alfred Miodowicz and the ZMS Central Board Executive Office led by its chairman Jerzy Szmajdzinski met today. The leadership of both organizations expect that at its extraordinary meeting, in addition to discussing government activity, the PPR Sejm will make decisions to ensure the successful management of the economy. This includes providing for the entire community's economic and social needs—particularly labor veterans, young families, young intelligentsia, and students.

### Labor Minister Meets Lodz Workforce

*LD2508192188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish*
*1730 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Iremeusz Sekula, minister of labor and social policy today met with the workforce of the "Ema Elester" enterprise in Lodz. They discussed the current socioeconomic situation.

[Begin recording] [Sekula] In relation to unrealistic, unjust, or inappropriate demands, an explanatory campaign has been undertaken through reasoning. And what does the demand to make all prices uniform mean? It means to return to uniform official prices throughout the country.

[Unidentified correspondent] But why does the government not want to agree to the restoration of Solidarnosc?

[Sekula] We accepted a certain model of the trade union movement, from 1982, from precisely that law on trade unions, after long discussions and consultations. This

model was accepted by the Sejm, by the parliament, and thus by an act of the highest standing. This model is based on the formula: one trade union in each working enterprise.

Why must there be only one union? If a second or a third of whatever sort turns up, regardless of what it is to be called, then there will inevitably be a division of the workforce and a race to attract members, candidates for membership, workers, to this union will inevitably occur. Well, how will this race occur? That union which offers more, manages to get more, achieves more, will be attractive to the workers.

This means that whether this is rational, possible, or justified then disappears here—one only looks at what colleagues have dreamed up and tomorrow, we must outstrip them, beat them with further-reaching demands in order to appear attractive in their eyes. [end recording]

### Officials Tour Plants, Meet With Workers

*LD2508230288 Warsaw PAP in English*
*2115 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25—Government officials today held more meetings with representatives of industrial plants in some regions of Poland.

The discussions chiefly concerned economic issues, both of respective enterprises and the whole economy as well. The participants in the meetings spoke with apprehension and concern about the ongoing strike situation as well as the causes which had led to the increase of social discontent, about the small rate of reform implementation and its moderate results, about hardships in everyday life.

At a meeting with representatives of the Lodz-based electric apparatus works "Ema Elester", Minister of Labour and Social Policy Ireneusz Sekula announced that many rightful postulates have already been put into effect, others were being implemented and that numerous decisions were being made not as a reaction to postulates but are simply the result of earlier conducted preparatory work. The raise in the lowest pensions and disability payments or the planned awarding of tax breaks to some enterprises can serve as examples.

Ireneusz Sekula agreed with the critical assessment of the rate of some changes and the lack of expected results of the price-income operation. He also drew attention to numerous objective determinants which breed difficulties in reforming and which frequently escape the attention of respective social groups.

Minister of Finance Bazyli Samojlik met with representatives of the "Romet" bicycle works in Bydgoszcz. "The pro-exports polic of the government will consistently be put into effect," stated Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda at a meeting with representatives of the crew of the Swarzedz furniture factories. "Our share in the international division of labour determines the key directions of the country's development while exports deterine the supply of the internal market," Gwiazda said.

The minister referred to the difficulties which the current limitation of coal extraction was causing. It will be necessary to halt exports of coking coal in order to satisfy the needs of domestic coking plants. This also has a negative impact on the production of rolled materials, breeds difficulties in their exports and causes serious losses.

At a meeting of representatives of the management, the trade union orgaization and the crew self-management with Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Andrzej Wojcik at the "Elwro" electronic works in Wroclaw, the participants mainly touched upon issues of the economic reform.

Vice Minister of Spatial Planning and Construction Lucjan Mieczkowski held talks with the employees of the construction works in Torun on the construction site of the new school building in the "Na Skarpie" housing district.

### New Elections Ordered in 5 Districts

*LD2508131088 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1154 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25—Poland's Council of State today ordered new elections for people's councils to be held in five districts, where the previous elections had been annulled by the Supreme Court.

The new elections will be organized in Gorow Ilawiecki (2 districts) and Zyrardow on September 25, 1988, and in Andrespol and Krasnobrod on October 9, 1988.

### Summary Misdemeanor Proceedings Begin in Krakow

*LD2508125988 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1153 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Krakow, Aug. 25—A regulation on speeded-up proceedings before misdemeanour courts attached to the heads of districts, mayors of towns, and heads of towns and communes, imposed by the mayor of Krakow in the city of Krakow and the surrounding voivodship, became effective today and will be valid till December 31 this year.

### Torun Voivodship Introduces Summary Procedure

*LD2508163188 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish*
*1400 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] In connection with the country's destabilized sociopolitical situation and the possibility of its being exploited for illegal activities, and the still serious problem of disruption of public order and (?working) under

the influence of alcohol, the Torun voivoda has introduced throughout the whole voivodship summary procedure in misdemenor cases. It will come into force as of tomorrow, 26 August, until 15 January 1989.

### Shortages To Be Covered by Redistribution

*LD2508220888 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 25 Aug 88*

["Emergency Redistribution of Goods"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 25—The task team for market supplies evaluated the current situation on Polish market at its meeting here today.

The team has found that shopping, as far as the so-called mass goods are concerned, is less intense in some regions like Szczecin, Bydgoszcz, and Wloclawek. It took various decisions concerning the details of the planned redistribution of goods and considered supplies-related motions sent in from various provinces.

The team first of all reviewed the state of reserves of sugar, margarine, edible oils, maturing cheeses, and meat. Extra supplies are planned for provinces where greatest shortages are found.

## More Strikes End in Katowice, Others Continue

### Strike, Food Situations Reviewed

*LD2508132888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] We have up-to-date reports from our reporters. We begin with Stanislaw Soltysik, in Katowice:

The illegal strike has ended in another coal mine, the "Morcinek" mine in Kaczyce. At about 2200 [2000 GMT] yesterday, a near 200-strong group of miners left the mine. During the night shift, over 135 specialists conducted initial visual inspections of mine shafts, roadways, and installations. Lists of vital work which will have to be carried out to commence normal extraction have been prepared. This work will take at least several days, and commenced during the first shift today. Half-an-hour ago miners who are to remove damage and danger in the "Morcinek" mine—brought about as a result of the illegal strike, because the self-appointed strike committee did not allow even safety and prevention work—began assembling. Losses are currently being estimated. Nevertheless, illegal strikes are continuing in seven mines of the Jastrzebie-Rybnik coal mining company. The dangers are growing literally from hour to hour. Experts estimate that around 25 rich coal faces, as well as technical equipment, are threatened with fires and explosions in the seven striking mines. Direct losses resulting from the shortage of unextracted coal will be increased by the losses resulting from the need for correct safety provisions, and in some cases, the need simply to restore operational capacity. An example of this is the situation in those mines where illegal strikes have ended. Work crews are now restoring former extraction capability in difficult conditions.

In connection with the strike situation, the intensified purchasing of staple food products has been observed in Silesia. In addition, the vacation period has numerically decreased transportation and trade enterprises' workforces. There are problems in unloading goods and servicing the production lines for their packaging. To improve the situation and preserve continuity in the supply of staple products, the head of civil defense, voivoda Tadeusz Wnuk, made the decision to deploy in justified cases, civil defense formations to aid Katowice Voivodship wholesale establishments and industrial enterprises. At the voivoda's control center, a 24-hour emergency telephone service is in operation. Voivodship administrative office workers receive all reports, conclusions, and information from inhabitants. At the request of the Katowice Voivoda, the control center is assessing the incoming reports and giving speedy assistance.

### Situation in Coal Mines Described

*LD2508150988 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Correspondent's report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] "Families Live in Hope of a Return to Peaceful Life;" "Sense of Responsibility Must Be Stronger Than Divisions;" these are the titles under which today's TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA publishes reports from the mines where unlawful strikes have ended and from those extraction enterprises where strike actions continue. The reports of resumed work at the "Andaluzja", "Lenin", "Marcel", and "Borynia" mines—and since yesterday at the "Morcinek" mine as well—are greeted with relief.

The miners who are willing to go down below and start extraction are aware that technical exploitation condition (?of the faces) is deteriorating as time goes on. In many of them, heading machines and conveyors have already been blocked in. Some of the unlawful strike committees are ignoring or outright concealing the true state of the threats. A report published by the Bituminous Coal Corporation (?continues) to show a dozen or so threats. Above all, it notes collapsing roofs and increased pressures. Technical installations are being compressed at faces 318 and 315 in the ZMP mine and they will probably be lost if no assistance arrives. The situation in the Krupinski mine is dramatic; water ingress is being reported at face 316, as well as collapsing roofs at faces 326 and 340 and increased pressure at face 342. Reader Wladyslaw Konopka, from the Main Institute of Mining, came to the mine and wanted to hold talks with the strikers on the subject of threats and ways of saving the mine. The strike committee did not agree to any talks. On the other hand, Prof Alfred Bilinski and Reader Jozef Lojar, also from the Main Institute of Mining, held talks with the strikers at the "30 Years of

the Polish People's Republic" and "Krupinski" mines, during which they pointed out that the situation was dangerous and preventive measures had to be taken at once.

It is worth pointing out that the direct losses, resulting from the shortage of coal not being extracted, will be augmented by losses resulting from the need to properly secure work places, and in some cases even of rebuilding the operating capacity. Examples of this are provided by the situation in the mines where the unlawful strikes have ended.

The work forces presently are restoring previous extraction capacities under difficult conditions. The losses at the "Andaluzja" mine are approaching 420 million zlotys. Full extraction will begin only after several days. The Lenin mine has not extracted more than 18,000 tonnes of coal. The miners at the "Marcel" mine will be trying to make up the losses as quickly as possible. They have slowly started work yesterday on the second night shifts. The "Borynia" mine is calculating the costs of not securing the walls. [passage omitted]

How different as yet is the situation at the "July Manifesto" mine, where the leaders of the unlawful strike have announced that everyone entering the mine will be detained inside. That is how they want to keep larger numbers of employees at the mine in order to reinforce the rapidly melting ranks of the strikers. This is clear strike coercion. The miners waiting outside the mine to start work are in no hurry to walk into the strike trap.

At the "Moszczenica" mine today, the work force is going down in the normal way, with a group of only 20 men continuing their protest. As I make this report, unlawful strikes are continuing at six mines in Katowice Voivodship.

### 20 'Moszczenica' Miners Continue Protest

*LD2508151688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] As reported earlier, the groups of illegal strikers have voluntarily left the "Marcel", "Borynia," and "Morcinek" mines. Also at the "Moszczenica" mine miners are going underground, with a group of 20 men still continuing their protest. Unlawful strikes are still in progress at six mines: "First of May", Jastrzebie, "July Manifesto", "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic", "ZMP", and "Krupinski". At these mines 1,900 miners are on strike out of the total of 35,000 employees.

According to the chief dispatcher of the Morcinek mine, [word indistinct] Wladyslaw Jankor, 949 people reported for work on first shift today. Technical service personnel are doing work aimed at restoring operation at coal faces and longwalls. In light of the forced extraction stoppage they are not in the right state. Water is being pumped out of the air lines. At the moment it is hard to say when regular extraction will begin.

### Safety Problems Increase

*LD2508133588 Warsaw PAP in English 1244 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 25—A report issued by the coal community speaks of a dozen or so threats to safety at the Silesian collieries at the moment. Mainly, there are roof fallings and the growing pressure.

At two coal beds of the "ZMP" colliery technical devices are being cramped and, if help does not come in time, they can never be used again.

Also, there is a grave situation at the "Krupinski" colliery where water was reported to enter one bed and fallings of roof occured at two others. Moreover, the growing pressure is reported at one bed. Asst. Professor of Engineering Wladyslaw Konopka of the Main Mining Institute came to the colliery to talk to miners on strike about the threats and ways of saving the mine but the strike committee would not let him in.

Two other specialists from the institute: Professor Alfred Bilinski and Asst. Professor Jozef Lojnas held talks with miners on strike at "30-Lecia PRL" ["30 Years of the Polish People's Republic"] and "Krupinski" mines pointing out that threats were grave, and calling for a prompt preventive action.

### Explosion Imminent in Mine

*LD2508170588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] There has been a dramatic development in the situation at the "30 Years of Polish People's Republic" mine, where five rescue teams have been working since this morning. A face being worked there was separated from fault fractures in the old workings on the same level by gypsum stoppings. The lack of regular sealing has caused leakage of oxides and other gasses into operational workings. Sealing was urgently needed. Four packing machines were brought over but the strikers would not allow them to be brought in through the gate so a crane was brought in to hoist them in over the fence. The strike leaders (?created further difficulties).

The entire area of the "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic" mine will have to be taken out of operation. Methane concentration is reaching 12 percent. The most dangerous explosive mixture, the so-called explosive triangle [trojkat wybuchowy], which threatens an explosion in the entire work area, has formed in the fault fractures behind the wall. In this situation the continued unlawful strike by part of the workforce and the lack of consideration on the part of the so-called strike committee could lead to an uncalculable disaster and the destruction of their own place of work.

Engineer Jerzy Malara, MSc, chairman of the High Office of Mining, has issued the following appeal:

Miners of the "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic" mine, colleagues: End your strike. Join us in trying to save the mine. An explosion is imminent. It could have incalculable consequences. Assemble around your supervisors and the mine's manager. Think about yourselves, your families, and your colleagues. Think about the mine.

### 50 Miners at Mine Shaft Bottom

*LD2508173688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] The situation at the "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic" mine is developing dramatically. A group of around (?50) striking miners is gathered at the bottom of the shaft, at a level of 580 meters. Coal is burning in this mine. [passage omitted]

Despite [words indistinct] which could be the cause of a tragedy in the "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic" mine, successive manifestations of reason and reflection may be noted. A group of strikers from the "Krupinski" mine this afternoon voluntarily left the enterprise grounds. Several minutes ago, the strike in the "ZMP" mine in Zory ended. Part of the illegally striking workforce left the enterprise grounds.

### Fire Breaks Out at Mine

*LD2608131688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] A critical situation persists at the "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic" mine. A fire has broken out there and this along with the accumulating methane mixture could lead to an explosion at any moment. Rescue efforts are in progress to prevent the disaster. Luckily today the illegal strikers are not hampering the fire-fighting operations.

Strike actions are also continuing at the "July Manifesto" and Jastrzebie mines. The work forces at the mines where the unlawful strike actions ended yesterday are resuming extraction and eliminating the hazards and consequences of the forced extract on stoppage at the mines.

### 'Absolute Minority' Block 6 Mines

*LD2508161788 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 25—An absolute minority of miners on strike (some five percent) continue to block six Silesian mines and make it impossible for majority to work. Inspectors of district mining offices are still not allowed to enter the premises of collieries in which strikes are imposed on workers by small groups of troublemakers.

Strike leaders at the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] mine (?formally) announced that every person entering the colliery would be detained there. It is in this way that the strike committee wants to keep a bigger number of workers at the mine to enforce a dramatically decreasing circle of strikers, this being a kind of strike coercion. However, miners who wait in front of the mine for regular work to start are not eager to get trapped.

### Strikers Leave "Krupinski"

*LD2508162688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] This afternoon a group of striking miners at the "Krupinski" mine left the mine of their own accord. A few minutes ago the strike ended in the "ZMP" colliery in Zory. Striking workers left the colliery. Strikes still continue in four collieries: "First of May", Jastrzebie, "July Manifesto", and "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic."

### Strike at "First of May" Mine Ends

*LD2508185188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] We have received last-minute news that the strike in the "First of May" coalmine as ended.

### 2,100 Work First Shift at 'Moszczenica'

*LD2508175388 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] At the Jastrzebie "Moszczenica" mine, 2,100 persons worked during the first shift—nearly 1,300 underground. Full extraction will be possible after several days.

Let us add that 20 out of a group of 120 strikers in "Moszczenica" descended a ladder and are continuing the strike there.

### Silesian Strike Situation Update

*LD2608082588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] Katowice-Gdansk-Szczecin. In Silesia strike actions continue at three mines: "July Manifesto", Jastrzebie, and "30 Years of the Polish People's Republic." Two out of four sectors at the Gdansk port are not working. Small groups of employees are blocking the gates of Gdansk shipyards. The director of the Szczecin Port Administration has appealed to the employees to resume negotiations. Employees of the Szczecin-Dabie depot are continuing their strike.

## Press Reports 'July Manifesto' Mine Strike

*AU2508173388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Report by Teresa Grabczynska and Tomasz Szymanski: "Talks Have Not Been Started"]

[Excerpts] One week has already passed. We get up at the same time each day, 0500. The coal mine is beginning to stir.

Once again we read the modified strike demands that were put up before midnight. There are only 12 now, but there used to be 34. The first demand is still the following: "To bring back the right to trade union pluralism, including the right for 'Solidarity' to conduct independent activity. We believe 'Solidarity' is a condition for the success of the economic reform."

The remaining demands, apart from those calling for the non-persecution of strikers and payment for the days spent on strike, are closer to miners' affairs, for example, the demand to abolish guilds and to alter the wages system so that the average amount earned between Monday and Friday equals twice the national average. There is also talk of amending the collective labor agreement, restoring all the provisions of the Miners' Charter and increasing the bonuses therein, and reducing the retirement age for coal miners who work at the face from 60 to 55. However, there is no change to the prerequisites for holding talks—the presence of advisers, the provision of government powers for the negotiators, and a point-by-point discussion of the demands.

Shortly after 0900, we receive unexpected news. Bogdan Lis visited the "July Manifesto" mine as Lech Walesa's personal representative. He held a 20-minute meeting, during which he said: "This week we should see a breakthrough. We must hold out until they register 'Solidarity,' because that is a guarantee that strikes like this will not reoccur." Later, the miners asked the envoy from Gdansk: "Why do they call you enemies of socialism?"

"Because they don't like us," was the reply.

Further excitement follows an announcement that the strike committee will hold talks. What is to be done? For a long time, there is no answer until finally a communique appears. In it, we read that the mine is safe, that no serious danger of fire, flooding, or methane exists, and that reports on the damage to one bulkhead are exaggerated. The strikers, assisted by supervisors, have eradicated the dangers and undertaken preventive action. What does Chief Safety Inspector Tadeusz Korzynski think? The feeling of safety is illusory, he says. The bulkheads are still standing underground, but it is better not to touch them. We will see what they are really like when work resumes.

Ventilation requires careful control, says Ventilation Engineer Jozef Zeleznik. Experience teaches us that dangers always increase following a long standstill. The increased quantity of oxides increases the danger of fire. However, not even the District Mining Office knows what it is really like underground. The strikers did not let its inspector, Jerzy Sikora, take a look.

We are in front of the main gate. The first shift is leaving. Over 400 miners were at work, carrying out essential tasks. How is it underground? The air pressure is very heavy, says a foreman.

In the meantime, groups of people working on the second shift head toward the mine. Just as in the case of the first shift, there are more miners than there is work for them, because the mine has suspended the extraction of coal, but they come punctually every day, just in case. They are not very talkative, and they choose their words carefully, and then they proceed to their work in total silence.

At last the strike committee stops talking. Press spokesman Grzegorz Slawski organizes the first press conference, and reports on further exchanges of letters between the strikers and the management. He dwells briefly on the recent talks by strike leaders. He confirms that "guests from outside"—Bogdan Lis and Jan Litynski—have taken part in them. They mainly discussed procedures and edited a statement about their readiness to hold talks with an authorized government delegation. The strike committee has one more round of talks scheduled for Monday evening. How long will it adhere to its position?

## More Gdansk Workers Return to Shipyard, Port

### Port Strikers Dismissed

*LD2508135788 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Olgierd Pawlowski Gdansk report]

[Text] In the tricity, the 4th day of strikes by section of the workforces at several shipyards and parts of Gdansk port has not interrupted the normal pace of work. Transport and trade are operating normally. Final preparations are in progress in schools prior to the first bells announcing the new school year. That, very briefly, is what daily life in the tricity is like, while at the enterprises where some of the workforce are on strike—apart from the merchant marine port in Gdansk—there have been no significant changes.

In the Wisla yard, a group of a dozen or so men continues to occupy the gate area. The majority of the workforce has reported to their work stations and is working normally. A group of several hundred employees is on strike at the Gdansk repair yard, and they also occupy the gate area. Talks are in progress between the strikers and the management in order to resume work, at least on

a Greek ship which is in dock for repairs. Not completing these repairs on time would mean not only losing millions of dollars, but also losing the confidence of Greek shipowners, who for some time have been putting their ships in for repair and refurbishment at this yard, even passenger ships. According to the yard's management, there is no chance of the whole yard resuming work today, although part of the workforce reported for duty.

The workforce at the Northern yard began work normally, despite various pressures and calls to strike from the group of about 100 strikers. This morning, several dozen employees from the Gdansk yard arrived at the shipyard in electric trucks, calling for a strike, but without much success. At the Gdansk yard, several hundred people are still on strike and occupying the gate area. Pressure is exerted on those arriving for work: Today they were photographed by the strikers. Meanwhile, normal work is proceeding on two ships, which should be completed in a few days' time in accordance with contractual provisions.

Now back to the Gdansk merchant marine port: As I have said, the workforces of three out of four sectors are on strike. Sector Three is working normally. Not being able to reach agreement with the strikers, the director of the port of Gdansk today issued an order. I will quote some extracts:

In view of the special situation that has arisen in the grounds of the port of Gdansk through the organization of unlawful strikes in sectors one, two, and four, and for the purpose of protecting the vital interests of the enterprise, the national economy, and the workforce which is working normally, on the basis of the line adopted at the 24 August special session of the Employees' Council, I order the following:

As of 0000 on 26 August, tomorrow, I disband sectors one, two, and four;

I instruct all employees of sectors one, two, and four, with the exception of persons designated by the sector managers, to leave the grounds of the enterprise;

Contracts of employment are terminated with those employees who by 1500 today have not declared their readiness to work on the basis of Article 52, Section 2, of the Labor Code, in view of gross violation of employee's duties. Sector employees are not entitled to pay for the period of unlawful strike, with the exception of those employees who have declared their readiness to work;

Those employees whose contract of employment has been terminated, who wish to be reemployed at the port may report to the personnel department, where they must submit an application for reemployment.

These are extracts from Order No 7 of Wojciech Trzewienka, MA., Gdansk Merchant Marine Port.

## Port Director Extends Deadline

*LD2508191688 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 25 Aug 88*

["Communique by Gdansk Port's Chief Director"—PAP headline]

[Text] Gdansk, Aug. 25—In connection with the fact that workers employed in departments now on strike are subject to pressure which restrains them from declaring their readiness to resume work, the chief director of the Gdansk port has taken a decision to set up two additional register stands for those employees who are ready to resume work.

The deadline for signing a declaration has been extended to Thursday 1500 hrs.

## Port Workers End Strike

*LD2508175288 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] We have received news that the strike in the second sector of Gdansk merchant port has ended.

## Shipbuilders Return to Work

*LD2608090388 Gdansk/Szczecin/Koszalin Domestic Service Network in Polish 0530 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] The situation in Gdansk's shipyards has not changed. Several hundred people continue participating actively in the strikes at each of the enterprises. The majority of shipbuilders have reported for work. The situation is returning to normal at the merchant marine port in Gdansk. Sector Three has been working without interruption. After the director dissolved Sectors One, Two, and Four, the workforce of Sector Two declared its return to work. In Sector One 70 people stayed overnight, while in Sector Four 150 people stayed. In connection with the strike in Sector Two coming to an end the director has called on the employees of that sector to report by 2000 today to the Personnel Department at 18 Zamknieta Street to obtain special passes entitling them to enter the port grounds.

The Presidium of the Shipbuilding Industry Trade Union Federation has issued an appeal to shipbuilders which says, among other things: The union movement has demanded that a special session of the Sejm be convened and the government be taken to task for undertakings leading to a devaluing of work and postponing the prospects of normalization in the economic situation. Further on it says: We are fighting and shall go on fighting to the very end for the fulfillment of your demands aimed at improving our welfare and a higher standard of living.

### Press Views Gdansk Strike

*AU2508150788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 88 p 2*

[PAP report: "The Situation in Gdansk"]

[Text] On Monday morning, part of the work force at Gdansk shipyard went out on strike in accordance with an earlier statement by Lech Walesa. At a rally last Friday, attended by about 100 people, Walesa said that the shipyard would go out on strike on Monday in sympathy with the miners and Szczecin dockers. On Sunday, he repeated this in front of the Church of St. Brygida.

On Monday morning, agitators went through the shipyard, summoning everyone to strike. When about 250 people had assembled, they took control of two of the shipyard gates and hung banners proclaiming a sit-in strike and calling for "Solidarity's" legalization. Part of the work force continued to work at this time. Taking advantage of sick leave, Lech Walesa came to the shipyard at 0930 and delivered in front of gate number 2 a speech of encouragement to strike.

The shipyard director issued a communique warning against the consequences of striking, which, in view of the difficult financial situation, could lead to the closure of the shipyard and the loss of about 10,000 jobs.

During the day, there were also attempts to create strikes at the port of Gdansk and in the Northern shipyard.

(Editorial note: We cannot carry our own report from the Gdansk shipyard because the strike participants removed our reporter from the shipyard by force.)

## Transport, Port Strikes Continue in Szczecin

### 'Serious' Street Car Accident

*LD2508125688 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Correspondent's Report from Szczecin]

[Excerpt] At exactly 0510, a serious accident took place. The street car servicing route No 11 burst into flame. The fire spread very quickly and obstructed the braking system of the vehicle. Passengers jumped out very quickly. The driver was seriously burned on leaving the burning vehicle, and is in the hospital. It is still a little early to say exactly what caused the fire. The break in transport communications continued to 0600. Most of the street car stock is out on the routes, but the hour-long break has caused disruptions. Part of the work force continues to strike, occupying the bus depot in Dabie. Let us remind you that earlier yesterday, in response to a call by the forces of law and order, the strikers at the Klonowica street depot left the enterprise. [passage omitted]

### Buses, Street Cars Resume Routes

*LD2508125288 Warsaw PAP in English 1148 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 25—According to the chief director of the municipal transport voivodship enterprise here, over 100 buses came back on their regular lines after the workers on illegal strikes at two bus stations and two tram depots had ended their protest action. At the same time, some 80 trams were running and, additionally, passengers were carried by buses from outside Szczecin.

Meanwhile, an illegal strike at the bus depot of Szczecin-Dabie continues.

### Port Authorities Agree to Talks

*LD2508145888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Our next report is from Szczecin. Over to Marek Borowiec.

[Borowiec] For a week now part of the workforce of the bus depot in Dabie of the Szczecin Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise has not been working. So far nearly all attempts at talks aimed at ending the strike have not had desired effect.

During the last 24 hours the port in Swinoujscie transloaded 10,500 tonnes of ore and phosphates. For many days the situation in the roads has remained without much change. Today 10 vessels are waiting to come into the harbor. And here is the text of a report which the chairman of the strike committee Edward Zadzielik received on behalf of the strikers from the Port Directorate:

[Begin unidentified voice recording] To the workforce of the Szczecin Port Administration by hand. With reference to the statement made during the meeting between the management of the enterprise with party of the workforce of the port of Szczecin, which took place on the 24th of this month between 1300 and 1530 in the presence of domestic journalists, I hereby confirm our willingness to hold talks without delay on the subject of the submitted demands concerning the employees of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Administration with the exception of the first demand. The Directorate of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Administration is ready to hold talks on the subject of pay, working conditions, and so on with representatives of the entire workforce of our enterprise. In view of this I shall await the arrival of representatives of the entire workforce of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port Administration for joint talks on the subject of the submitted demands. I propose that these talks begin today at 1100 in Room 137, the main office. I appeal once more to the striking part of the workforce to end their strike immediately and resume work. The economic and financial situation is deteriorating with every day of stoppage, which is indirectly reducing the

resources of the enterprise that are needed to meet the requirements of the workforce and will significantly restrict the possibility of realizing the demands submitted in this respect.

Signed: Engineer Jan Wieclaw, MSc. [end recording]

[Borowiec] The strikers prepared a written reply and about 1115 it was conveyed to the Port Directorate. But so far talks have not begun.

### Talks in Szczecin Break Down

*LD2508223388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] In Szczecin talks between the management of Szczecin-Swinoujscie port and representatives of illegal strikers have broken down. Apart from the port bus depot Szczecin-Dabie is also not working.

### Strike Costs Reach 800 Million Zlotys

*LD2508133188 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 25—The wildcat strike which continues at the Szczecin port, costs over 800 million zlotys and in addition undermines the port's trustworthiness.

Financial means of the port are shrinking. At present, there are 12 vessels moored inactive at the harbour and ten others are waiting to enter the port.

The registering of dockers who want to resume work continues. One thousand workers have already declared their willingness to return to work.

### 'Protest Action' Continues at Stalowa Wola

*LD2508191388 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Tarnobrzeg, Aug. 25—A small, about 150-strong group of workers continues a protest action despite constant calls to end a strike at the Stalowa Wola steel mill, near Tarnobrzeg, south-east Poland, the enterprise's press spokesman reported.

The strikers occupy two subsidiary departments of the mill—the repair section and a part of the tool-room where two sub-sections started work today in buildings which were not occupied.

However, work cannot be resumed at the repair section as its buildings are still occupied by strikers. apart from this group the nearly 20 thousand-strong crew of the mill works as usual.

### Trade Deputy Minister Views Strike Losses

*AU2508145988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 4*

[Statement made to PAP by Wieslaw Szymczak, deputy minister of trade with foreign countries: "Foreign Trade Is Suffering Losses"—date and place not given]

[Text] Wieslaw Szymczak, deputy minister of trade with foreign countries, told a PAP journalist the following:

"We are very disturbed by the situation that has arisen as a result of work stoppages at several mines and the port of Szczecin. It is starting to be reminiscent of the situation that existed at the beginning of the 1980's, when there was a marked fall in coal extraction, which had, of course, a negative impact on exports.

"It was difficult to recover our position in foreign markets—the process lasted several years—and it was not until 1984 that coal exports reached an annual level of 40 million tons once again.

"The current situation has had a number of very negative consequences. First, lower extraction levels are reducing supplies of coal for export, just as they did a few years ago. In the case of coking coal, the decline in the availability of supplies for export also stems from the need to keep our own coking plants going.

"Second, the stoppage at the port is making it impossible to dispatch consignments of coal and other bulk commodities that our trading partners in many countries are waiting for. The countries that Poland has permanent trading links with include Finland, Ireland, and Denmark, and Danish ships, for example, are having to leave Szczecin docks with only half the usual amount of cargo. This interrupts the continuity of supply and, as a result, confidence in our country as a regular supplier is being undermined.

"The growing losses incurred by transit services are another negative effect of the illegal strikes. Two ships carrying iron ore destined for Austria are waiting in the port and the arrivals of ships with cargos of iron and steel products have been canceled. The cargos will be unloaded at other ports and instead of increasing earnings, we will have to pay a penalty.

"In addition, we should not forget that various bulk imported goods enter Poland via Szczecin. They include various ores, phosphate for the production of artificial fertilizers, cellulose, and feeds that are indispensable to agriculture. Delaying these shipments will have a negative effect on the functioning of the economy.

"At this point, it is difficult to estimate precisely the losses suffered by the our foreign trade and the entire economy as a result of every day of illegal strikes. Although it will shortly be possible to gauge the losses in terms of zlotys or dollars, it will not be possible to

measure the nonmaterial losses that we have suffered, as confidence in Poland as a reliable trading partner diminishes for the second time in recent years."

### Negative Effects of Strikes on Foreign Trade

*AU2508151188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 88 p 6*

[PAP report: "The Strikes in Poland Are Affecting Foreign Trade"]

[Text] The strikes in Poland are beginning to have a negative effect on our foreign trade. Our foreign partners, uncertain whether the contracts will be kept, have to started to look for more reliable suppliers. A continuation of the present situation could lead to the loss of our traditional procurement markets, to which it might not be easy to return, and in some cases might even be impossible.

PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan reports from Prague: According to the Polish maritime trade attache in Prague, there has been a growing number of complaints in recent days in connection with the delayed offloading of Czechoslovak goods in Szczecin.

The "Czechofracht" enterprise says that the backlog amounts to 5,000 to 6,000 tonnes a day. Among other things, this is threatening the continuity of production at the fertilizer plant in Lovosice, which receives ingredients via Szczecin. Increasing concern is also being caused by the disruption in shipments of iron ore, a basic component of paint.

Some 150,000 to 160,000 tonnes of goods to and from Czechoslovakia are shipped via Szczecin every month. Both sides consider the results of the first half of the year very good.

Traditionally, Szczecin is a great transit base for Czechoslovak freight, but not the only one. In the present situation, the CSSR can also choose between the GDR and FRG. The complications in freight shipments could put a question mark over the value of Polish-Czechoslovak contracts.

PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat reports from Stockholm: The events in Poland are already beginning to affect trade with Scandinavia. Deliveries of coal and small cargoes has been disrupted, mainly because of the work stoppage at Szczecin. In some cases, the recipients of Polish coal have been forced to reroute the vessels they had chartered, which involves extra costs for them. Stocks of coal in power stations are still sufficient, but the recipients have begun to wonder if they will ever receive the fuel they have ordered from Poland and if they should reserve the vessels to bring it. They have already started looking for alternative suppliers of coal in and outside Europe, and the competition is strong. Australia offers particularly attractive prices, and if Australia's offer is accepted it will be difficult to back out later because only long-term contracts can be drawn up on account of the distance involved. On 22 August, I also spoke to the PPR trade counselors in Helsinki, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, who were mainly worried about Poland's deteriorating position as a stable partner. Contracts in which a punctuality of deliveries is of key importance are now threatened, and very often a client is prepared to pay more if he receives his goods on time. If the present situation continues, it will not only be necessary to pay compensation for canceled contracts, but the loss of our hard-won confidence will make any long-term agreements difficult. Short-term contracts, which by their very nature are unprofitable, will continue to prevail.

### Port Strike Disrupts CSSR Transit Operations

*AU2508150188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 3*

[PAP Szczecin-datelined report: "Transit Difficulties for the CSSR"]

[Text] Stefan Jaskulski, director of the Szczecin branch of "Spedrapid," the Polish-Czechoslovak shipping company, says: "During the first 7 months of this year, 1,200,000 tons of goods destined for the CSSR or dispatched by our southern neighbor to other parts of the world passed through Szczecin. We were sure that this year's plan tasks, amounting to 1,660,000 tons, would be exceeded and that Szczecin would play an even more important role in Polish - Czechoslovak contacts. We were planning to go to the CSSR on 28 August to hold talks on further joint activities, but in view of the situation that has arisen here, it will be difficult to hold any kind of talks. On the basis of the information that they have received from the port, our southern neighbors are saying: "Let us send the ships elsewhere."

Witold Sroga, a "Spedrapid" duty berthing master, says: "The 'Tim Bulk,' which sails under the Soviet flag, is carrying 18,000 tons of apatite for the CSSR and will be unloaded at Hamburg in the FRG instead of at Szczecin. There are many commodities destined for the CSSR waiting at the port here, including 13,000 tons of ore that are still on board the 'Orianeg,' and 7,680 tons of ore that were being carried by the same ship are waiting on barges. Work has not been completed on unloading the 'Lebork's' cargo of zinc. There are still 700 tons of zinc on board the ship, and the 'Polczyn-Zdroj' still has not been loaded with its cargo of sheet metal, nor have containers been loaded onto the 'Puck,' a Polish Ocean Lines vessel. The 'Saint Herblein' was to put in at the port with a cargo of more than 3,100 tons of copper ore concentrate. At the last minute, it was decided that it would put in at Rostock."

Maritime economy representatives stress that what matters as much as the commodities in question is the loss of credibility as a reliable partner in organizing transit operations.

## Losses Resulting From Strikes Examined

*LD2508212588 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 25—It is estimated that today's strikes in the coal mines of the Katowice Voivodship will mean a shortage of about 74.6 thousand tons of coal worth 989.5 million zloties and 23.7 thousand tons of coal worth 1 million 185 thousand dollars.

As a result 587.3 thousand tons of coal worth 7 billion 417 million zloties were not extracted up to August 25. Poland's foreign buyers will not receive over 171 thousand tons of coal worth 8 million 600 thousand dollars from the strike-bound mines.

The Tarnobrzeg-based "Siarkopol" sulphur works faces the threat of ever greater losses. As a result of the strike of dockers, 114 wagons with sulphur are awaiting to be unloaded. A further 160 wagons are standing somewhere on railway routes in order not to cause a great bottleneck. The "Machow" mine resigned from loading a further 160 wagons on Thursday.

"Siarkopol", wanting to cut losses, is attempting to save the situation by shipping sulphur by land. But trains will not reach such countries as Great Britain or Brazil.

The ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie handled 18 million 525 thousand tons of goods last year. This year looked to be even better. The plan presented to the crew assumed that 18,750 thousand [figure as received] tons of goods would be handled. The first months confirmed the possibility of better results being accomplished.

The strike changed the situation in a radical way. Economists estimate that daily losses total nearly 100 million zloties. The nine days of stoppage at the port (general cargo loading berths did not work on Aug. 17 while the whole Szczecin port has not been working since Aug. 18) have resulted in losses of over 800 million zloties.

"The situation which has occurred in the Szczecin port seriously complicates the fulfilment of the tasks of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade, both as concerns exports and imports," PAP learned from Jiri Samek, deputy director of the "Spedrapid" Polish-Czechoslovak shipping partnership.

This year's Czechoslovak transit through Szczecin should total nearly 1,700 thousand tons. 1,200 thousand tons were handled within seven months. Approximately half a million tons of transit shipments are therefore at peril.

## Shipping Official Views Szczecin Strike Losses

*AU2308132088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Aug 88 p 2*

[PAP report: "Who Is Gaining and Who Is Losing?"]

[Text] In connection with the situation in the port of Szczecin, Jozef Debski, director of the Maritime Policy Department of the Ministry of Transport, Shipping, and Communications, told PAP:

The work stoppage at the port is not only affecting the financial situation of the port itself, but also that of its contractors and clients, from the recipients of goods and people responsible for shipping it, right up to the sellers of materials and goods that are shipped by sea. To give an example, the costs incurred by a vessel that is not sailing are between $3,000 and $4,500 per 24 hours, depending on its type and tonnage, whereas the fixed costs of a vessel stranded in dock are between $2,000 and $3,000. Similar costs will, of course, also be borne by foreign clients whose ships are supposed to be serviced in Szczecin. According to our information, some of these clients have already decided to reroute their ships to other European ports.

The value of goods in transit through Poland increased over the past few years, something that Poland struggled to achieve. Between 1985 and 1987, shipments increased by 50 percent, and the resultant income increased by almost 100 percent. In the face of the current events, foreign contractors might even do what Soviet suppliers did, and use Polish Railways in order to ship their goods from east to west. Because of the loss of Poland's reliability as a shipper of goods at the beginning of the eighties, it has been decided to open a new ferry service, which has already taken over more than 10 percent of the Polish Railways' traditional business.

The interests of Polish foreign trade are at stake because of the standstill in Szczecin. Just because of the delays in delivery, the suppliers of goods will have to pay contractual fines or risk losing their custom.

Because of the reduced value of services, every day of the standstill in Szczecin costs between Z60 and Z65 million, whereas the fixed costs, caused by the idle equipment and means of transportation, are estimated to be between Z30 and Z35 million.

## Solidarity's 'Destabilization' Reviewed

*AU2508121188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Aug 88 p 3*

[Jerzy Bielecki article: " 'Life-Giving' Destabilization"]

[Text] "There is no freedom without Solidarity," groups of young people chanted in the Gdansk Old City a week ago, and now this chant has been taken up by young

miners in Jastrzebie. Young people are dissatisfied with various things, including jobs, living conditions, the shortage of housing, and frustrated aspirations.

No one denies that the situation is bad and should be better. Everyone says that to improve it, it is necessary to work better, overcome various bureaucratic barriers, and exploit the ever increasing area of democratic activity.

Another recipe, which circulates at outlawed rallies and strikes and which is regarded as a panacea for all ills, is to reinstate Solidarity, that is, to repeat what we experienced 7-8 years ago.

But do we all remember those past days? Do we remember what those slogans really meant?

We wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU of 20-21 August about exploiting strikes as an economic weapon. Here are some more figures. The crisis of the economy was intensified and internal and external balance became worse in 1981. It was necessary to drastically reduce imports because the income from exports for convertible currencies dropped by 23 percent. Wage increases were not matched by production increases. The industrial wage fund increased 24 percent, but the value of industrial production dropped by 13.2 percent. Living costs increased 25 percent and the inflation gap continued to increase by Z800 million every day in 1981 and even by Z2 billion on some days in the second half of 1981.

Compared with 1980, the 1981 production of coal dropped by 30 million tonnes, of cement by over 4 million tonnes, of television sets by 140,000 sets, of refrigerators by 135,000 refrigerators, and of crude oil by 3 million tonnes. These catastrophic results were caused mainly by Solidarity's economic blockade for political reasons and by the Solidarity leadership's refusal to cooperate in any way on overcoming the crisis.

Thousands of strikes caused considerable losses in production and created havoc in coproduction arrangements.

The blockade by strikes was only a small part of a wider program to institute the blockade of the state. In February 1981 the Solidarity theses stated: "We do not intend to be the deputies of the state authorities. We want to better represent the working people's interests vis-a-vis those authorities." But these were just words. Fine declarations were spelled out, on the one hand, and, on the other, opposition activities were promoted, public buildings were occupied, many honest people were labeled as "lackeys of the regime," and psychological terror was spread.

A foretaste of that is now in the air. It is certain that the psychological terror produced by some strikers has still not reached its peak.

Just you dare trying to have opinions that are different from ours! At the end of March 1981, tension continued in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski for several weeks, because a driver who was a member of the branch trade unions tried to take his bus out of the depot when the local branch of Solidarity proclaimed a strike. The punishment demanded for that "transgression" was the dismissal of two deputy voivodas and the manager of the bus company!

A paradoxical situation has developed in which various groups of Solidarity aktivs or the National Commission continue to claim that their positions should be recognized as law. This is a typical expression of anarchy and a denial of law and order. So far, no one has invented anything better than the observance of a single law and single rules of conduct that everyone must observe, regardless of the social crisis and the world outlook.

In the hot summer of 1981, prison inmates began rioting. In Otwock, hooligans went on a rampage for a few days and set fire to a militia post at the local depot. A music hall was turned upside down after a performance in Poznan. Riots were provoked at the Opole depot by social scum. Life in Poland was becoming dangerous.

Were all those happenings the work of Solidarity, one may ask indignantly? No. Certainly they were the work of not only Solidarity. However, the atmosphere of social unrest and violations of the law encouraged the anarchy of life. This is so everywhere in the world.

We can again spot certain analogies which have invalidated attempts to place Solidarity on a pedestal of history. The Ninth PZPR Congress, which ended mid-July 1981, became a crucial danger to promoters of destabilization because of its spirit of renewal and its constructive resolutions. Those promoters were faced with the unwanted possibility that things may improve and that their arguments might become out of date.

That is why they began organizing so-called hunger marches, which were attented by mothers with children and by pensioners. Solidarity organized a 3-day blockade of the traffic circle in the center of Warsaw and broke off talks with the government. Solidarity farmers continued to "invade" state farm fields in order to take possession of them.

Now, 7 years on, when the prosocialist forces have put forward the new specific proposal that a proreform pact should be concluded and when some hope has begun to spread, the same methods have been employed: diktat instead of accord; political demands instead of proreform decisions and measures; efforts to divide and to bring up the structures that failed instead of commitment to work to improve whatever is of service to us and whatever may improve our situation.

Young miners and harbor workers continue to put forward various postulates, some of which are important and some are petty. They have put forward postulates on wages, excessive bureaucracy, housing construction, and conservation of materials. They have put forward postulates that should have been met a long time ago and postulates that can hardly be met in the country's difficult economic situation.

Trade unions and their federations continue to raise most of those postulates, and the OPZZ has issued a warning and has asked the Sejm to evaluate the government's socioeconomic policy.

However, the crux of the matter is that the true organizers of the strikes are not interested in those postulates. For them—for Switon, Gorny , Milczanowski, and the people behind the gates [of plants]—legalization of the Solidarity movement, which they still call a trade union, is the main political goal.

The most recent dispatches from some Silesian coalmines have reported that illegal strikers continue to cart out in wheelbarrows those miners who refuse to support them and who want to work. They also continue to psychologically terrorize the dependents of those miners. In Szczecin,"storm troopers" (no other name applies) forced the streetcars in service in town to move back to their depots.

We had all that before! In 1981, strikers also used wheelbarrows to cart out branch trade unionists. Strikers victimized managing cadres, began to expel party committees from plants, and promoted more and more economically detrimental strikes in the Tarnobrzeg sulfur basin, in the entire Zielona Gora Voivodship, in Zyrardow, and so on.

On 21 October 1981, the newly elected PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Jozef Cardinal Glemp. The meeting noted that "in order to favorably overcome the mounting difficulties it is most important to create a broad platform for national accord."

What was Solidarity's response? On 22 October the National Commission decided that "Solidarity is in danger" and on 28 October proclaimed a 1-hour strike countrywide, although people in general were already tired and nervous and although more and more Solidarity members disapproved of those measures.

On 30 October the premier proposed to set up the National Accord Council and on 4 November 1981 he met with Cardinal Glemp and the Solidarity chairman [Walesa] to discuss the establishment of the national accord front as the permanent platform for consulting political and social forces on the basis of the principles of the Constitution.

The Solidarity National Commission, which was in session in Gdansk on the same day, began to escalate destructive actions, and on 6 November issued an ultimatum to the government. The ultimatum demanded the establishment of a "supra-government" controlled by Solidarity— the social council of the national economy entitled to veto Sejm decisions and to make legislative initiatives. At the same time, Solidarity authorities rejected the government proposal that a government-trade union commission should be established at the central level with participation of all central trade union authorities, that is, Solidarity as well as branch and autonomous trade unions. Those who have talked and are talking so much about pluralism, refused to sit at the same table with other trade unions!

The confusion of the public continued to increase. Many rank-and-file members of Solidarity did not know why strikes were held and why protests were made. They had to toe the line because of trade union "discipline" and misguided collegiality and solidarity.

We are again having a repeat of that.... Today young people continue to discreetly leave the areas of illegal strikes, because they regard them as senseless and because they are afraid of inviting criticism on the part of strike organizers....

On 3 December 1981, extremists belonging to the former Solidarity finally laid their cards on the table in Radom. Their recorded demands read:

— "There will be a confrontation, and we must make people aware of this fact, because, after all, we know that we are dismantling this system piece by piece."

—"Poles need no accord, because we are fighting for a provisional government."

—"We have to prepare our union for a general strike and then devise some crucial, acceptable reason for it.... The guards we will set up will make their first strike against radio committees."

—"Either the party stands up and fights against us and gets kicked in the pants by us or the authorities turn yellow, in which case they will get another kick in the pants."

—"It is high time to set up workers' militia and to appoint leaders of units of 10, 100, and 1,000 workers in plants and to arm them with helmets and clubs...."

—"We appeal to workers in plants to massively organize workers' guards armed with helmets, clubs, and gasoline bottles."

—"Let us take over power in plants...."

Is this a nightmare? No. These are the facts from the recent past, which are all the sadder because it often happens that the same names and the same people are now finding their way back to the groups of the so-called advisors of illegal strikers. Their plans are common knowledge: Only destabilization is a life-giving situation for them, but accord is their disaster.

### Citizens Express Views on Strikes

*AU2508131588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 88 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Emotion Is a Bad Adviser"]

[Excerpts] This is the second week of the strike tension in the country. Human emotion and economic losses are increasing. This is disturbing our readers, who have told TRYBUNA the following:

Dr Marek Jaczewski, director of the Warsaw Energy Institute: "I think the greatest danger is the loss of our coal markets, followed by the likely fall in our autumn and winter fuel reserves. We had a similar situation in 1980 and 1981. It cost us dearly. Someone else took over our coal markets" [passage omitted]

Jerzy Kawalerowicz, film producer and Sejm deputy: "I admit the situation is very difficult. One can say that we are stuck in a spiral of powerlessness. This is a result of the inflated unsolved problems that have been besetting us for years. On the other hand, there is a general concern for the country's future, which requires not just more imagination, but quicker decisions. And time is running out." [passage omitted]

Bozena Leman, chairman of the trade union at the "Iwona" knitwear plant in Lodz: "Most of us here are women. We are quite simply afraid of a return to the riots of 1980 and 1981, because we know where they led. Once again there is panic in the shops today. I am disgusted by the dismal supply of food items in the shops lately. It is no better with industrial goods. People do not even come to Lodz to do their shopping any more. The worst thing is that we trade unionists have been talking about this for a long time, but, unfortunately, our demands are not being accepted."

Tadeusz Wisniewski, electrician from Torun: " I am tired of the situation that has emerged because of the illegal strikes. I long for the recent years of peace and quiet, which we achieved through such an effort. [passage omitted]

"As a worker, I am dismayed by the game being played by various people from outside the factories. I shudder to think about those who are terrorizing their fellow workers and putting pressure on them in order to strike. How can there be talk of human rights when many are being threatened with a spade in order to continue in this stubborn action?"

### Bishops Express 'Deep Concern' Over Situation

*LD2608102188 Warsaw PAP in English 0958 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 26—In an appeal issued at the Catholic Shrine at Jasna Gora on Friday, the Polish bishops expressed their deep concern over the situation in some parts of the country.

Strikes are a symptom of sickness which has been growing for years, the bishops said in an appeal directed to all the people of goodwill in the homeland.

At the same time, the appeal stressed that the rights had to correspond with such duties as honesty and work. "Work is every man's duty. The Holy Father spoke about this to us (...) Work is a duty of a man towards God, people, the family and nation."

We are all obliged to make efforts, in which the church will continue its service, read the appeal signed by cardinals, archbishops and diocesan bishops.

### 'Human Rights' Conference Opens in Parish Church

*LD2508215088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] A human rights conference has opened in Father Maksymilian Kolbe's church in Miksiejowice. The conference is described by its organizers as international. The host of the conference is the local parish priest, Father Kazimierz Janczak.

Zbigniew Romaszewski opened the conference. He said that the conference gathered people known for their struggle for human rights.

Many illegal publications are being distributed during the conference, including a call by the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] Political Council for a general strike.

### Christian Association Views 'Social Disquiet'

*LD2508043188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] At a meeting of the Christian Social Association [CHSS] Presidium, the country's sociopolitical and economic situation was discussed. It was stated that, in the CHSS's opinion, the main reason for social disquiet was the worsening living conditions of Polish families and also the lack of clear prospects, strongly felt by the young generation, particularly as regards housing. The situation requires quick, radical, and unconventional measures and decisions, especially in the economic sphere.

It was also stated that a coalition formula as the basis of the Polish political system should be reflected in public and state practice. The CHSS, as a participant in that

coalition, has long been demanding broader participation by representatives of various non-party sectors, including Christians, in state structures at various levels.

### Episcopate on Consumerism, Moral Corruption

*AU1908091788 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish14-21 Aug 88 p 3*

["The Polish Episcopate's Letter Issued in Connection With Jasna Gora Celebrations in Honor of the Virgin Mary: 'Aware of Dangers'"—issued by the 228th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate in Bialystok on 16 June 1988]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Listing only the positive features of the Catholic Church's life in Poland does not give a full image of our reality, because serious and even downright negative features of life also exist in our country. Increasing consumerism among segments of our people gives rise to the greatest concern. As Paul VI and John Paul II said, consumerism means supremacy of "to have" over "to be." Although many people regard values such as religion, freedom, justice, and being true to one's own conscience as important in themselves, they relegate them to the sidelines when confronted with material values. In this way, consumption becomes an overriding goal, while lies, corruption, and conformity are accepted as admissible methods of action.

Such attitudes are due to the propagated view that man is responsible for his own standards of morality, that is, whatever satisfies his consumerism is good.

It is unfortunate that the results of this attitude affect many crucial spheres of life. Respect for life becomes diminished in many ways, and one monstrous way is the mass murder of unborn babies.

The distortion of love and, consequently, of marriage and family is another special danger to our existence. The undermining of Christian ethics with regard to sexual and marital morality produces painful social results, especially the increasing number of divorces and the dramas of children deprived of family life. We note with pain the destructive role played in this regard by some of the ways of life propagated by the mass media.

Consumerist attitudes continue to inflict much damage on the ethics of work. Rather large segments of our society refuse to regard work as a means of realizing one's own personality and forget that work also means service for the nation. It goes without saying that the working people are as responsible for this as are the conditions of work, because more and more people take the view that, since it is impossible to improve the country's structures, the individual should protect himself by avoiding and ignoring his tasks.

Another sign of consumerist attitudes is the continued disappearance of concern for the common good of the nation, an attitude that is so characteristic of Polish culture. This trend means diminished interest in national history, literature, and art. Many people are indifferent to phenomena such as the ecological catastrophe, the defects in health service and education, and continued social injustice. The massive emigration of young intellectuals is a particularly painful phenomenon.

Finally, it should be noted that the most glaring features of the present moral crisis in Poland are alcoholism, drug addiction, and nicotine addiction, which are results of profound personal and social frustration. Our loved ones, this is the negative side of our life, a side that is very painful and that represents a danger to the nation's future. [passage omitted]

### Jaruzelski Sends Message to Law Conference

*LD2208195588 Warsaw PAP in English 1659 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 22—In his message addressed to the 63rd Conference of the International Law Association held here, the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said in part:

"(Our) historical experiences are the reason why Poland is so deeply involved in the task of preserving peace based on respect for the inviolability of the post-war political and territorial order in Europe. We are assisting in the building of the European peace to the best of our ability. This peace can only be authentic if it is accompanied by a consistent respect for commonly accepted norms of international law.

"Your conference is taking place at an unusually important moment in the developing of international relations. A realistic hope is emerging for a permanent, institutionalized peace, radical limitation in armaments and building up of mutual trust.

"Universal acceptance of the rule of law should become one of the basic premises for moulding a peaceful future of the world. The role of the U.N. Organization—codifier and source of inspiration of human norms of international law is very great.

"The long history of your organization places particular duties on the contemporary co-creators, commentators and guardians of the law of nations. Guided by the immovable principles of humanism and justice, you seek a new approach to the coexistence of nations and states, strengthening in this way respect for the unquestionable principles of equality and sovereignty in international relations.

"You are the guests of a nation which, although not spared difficult trials by history, has always been marked by hospitality and openness.

"It is also my hope that this present conference will assist so large a number of eminent representatives of the science of international law in understanding complex problems of modern day Poland."

### Receives Delegates

*LD2208201088 Warsaw PAP in English 1859 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 22—On the inaugural day of the 63rd Conference of the International Law Association (ILA) today here President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received representatives of that big international scientific organization. Jaruzelski has been acting as an honorary patron of the conference.

The meeting was attended by Richard Wilberforce, ILA patron, Jerzy Makarczyk, new ILA president elected at the inaugural session, Cecil Olmstead, chairman of the Executive Council, Gordon Slynn, vice-chairman of the Executive Council, Rayn Millerson [name as received], chairman of the Soviet delegation, Cynthia Lichtenstein, who chairs the U.S. delegation, Poland's Adam Lopatka, chairman of the Honorary Committee, Manfred Lachs, honorary consultant of the conference, also of Poland, and the meeting's honorary guests Jose-Maria Ruda, president of the U.N. International Court of Justice, and R.S. Pathak, first president of India's Supreme Court.

Jaruzelski voiced deep satisfaction over the fact that the ILA conference again gathered here after 60 years, which testifies to the appreciation of the Polish science of law and Poland's constructive participation in international relations. Stressing the particular topicality of the problems on which the conference is going to debate, he particularly underscored the issues of international economic order, human rights, environment protection and also peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Participants in the meeting expressed their profound satisfaction over the organization of the conference just in Poland, underlining the significant participation of the Polish chapter of ILA and Polish renowned specialists in that law domain in the implementation of ILA goals, in particular in the consolidation of the role of the law in international relations. At the same time they conveyed to the president of the Council of State thanks for his honorary patronage over the conference, his message to the meeting and assistance granted to organizers by the state authorities in preparing the event.

### July Economic Performance Detailed

*LD1608194888 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 16 Aug 88*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 16—The following are some major figures contained in the report of the Main Statistical Office GUS on Poland's economic situation in July, 1988.

Industry [subhead]

In July this year sold production of socialized industry was by 0.2. per cent lower than that of July last year, while production itself grew by 3.3. per cent in the comparable period of work. Production dynamics decline in July 1988 resulted chiefly from a drop in production of food, fuel and power industries.

In this year's seven months, sold production of socialized industry increased in comparison with same period last year by 5.6 per cent, and in the comparable period of work by 4.9 per cent. Advancement of the Central Annual Plan in sold production after seven months amounted to 58.6 per cent and exceeded the lapse of working time by 0.8 points. In 1987, the contribution of first seven months to annual plan fulfillment amounted to 57.6 per cent.

Agriculture [subhead]

Slaughter animals procurement in July 1988 dropped by 12.2 per cent as compared with last July. Between January and July this year slaughter animals purchases were by 2.7 per cent lower than respective figures for same period last year.

In comparison with last year's quota, procurement of milk in July stayed at last year's level, while for the period of first seven months it increased by 2.5 per cent.

Foreign Trade [subhead]

July 1988 exports in constant prices were by 11.1 per cent higher than last year's while imports were lower by 4.4 per cent.

During this year's first seven months, as compared with the same period last year, exports grew by 12.8 per cent, while imports by 12.6 per cent.

In trade with socialist countries exports rose by 11.5 per cent, while exports by 8.5 per cent. Whereas, in trade with capitalist countries exports went up by 14.1 per cent, while imports by 17.6 per cent.

In trade with socialist countries, Poland obtained by the end of last July a positive saldo [balance] of 273 million roubles, as compared with the negative saldo of 148 million roubles by the end of July 1987.

In trade with capitalist countries a positive saldo of 670 million U.S. dollars was reached, as compared with the positive saldo of 688 million U.S. dollars by the end of July 1987.

Average Earnings [subhead]

Average monthly earnings in the period between January and July this year rose in comparison with same period last year by 60.2 per cent, or 58.3 per cent if profit and balance surplus payments are to be disregarded.

Average monthly pension and current disability allowance (agriculture excluded) role between January and July this year by 53.0 per cent in comparison with same period last year. Average monthly pension and current disability allowance for private farmers grew by 46.7 per cent.

Monetary and Market Situation [subhead]

Population's monetary income in July 1988 grew by 71.7 per cent as compared with July 1987, while spendings rose by 58.8 per cent. Between January and July this year monetary income of the population went up by 65.0 per cent in comparison with same period last year, while spendings rose by 57.1 per cent.

Domestic Trade [subhead]

July 1988 retail sales of goods by socialized economy units grew by 54.6 per cent if compared with July 1987. In comparison with same period last year, the value of retail sales in current prices increased by 55.5 per cent between January and July this year, out of which food grew by 50.2 per cent, liquor by 55.0 per cent and non-edibles by 58.5 per cent.

The value of goods stored in market trade by the end of July 1988 (in current prices) was by 35.3 per cent higher than last year's analogous figure.

## Jaruzelski Receives Nguyen Co Thach 19 Aug

*BK2308120988 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Polish State Council, last Friday 19 August received Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is taking a rest and working in Poland.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship, Mr Jaruzelski and Nguyen Co Thach informed each other of the situation in Poland and Vietnam. The two sides stressed the necessity to renew and strengthen the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. They also exchanged views on several important problems of mutual concern. Mr Jaruzelski affirmed Poland's support to the stand of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the Kampuchea issue and peace and democracy in Southeast Asia.

## Leaders' Public Appearances 17-23 Aug

AU2608093088 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 18 to 24 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski received the following on 17 August: Jozef Wiejacz, Polish ambassador to Italy; Edward Poradko, Polish ambassador to Afghanistan; and General Zbigniew Kielinski, chief of the Polish Military Mission in West Berlin. (18 Aug, p 2)

On 17 August, Politburo candidate member Central Committee secretary Zbigniew Michalek received a delegation from the U.S. Fund for the Development of Polish Agriculture, headed by its managing director, J. B. Penn. (18 Aug, p 2) On 23 August, he took part in a meeting of the Katowice Voivodship Defense Committee, which examined the economic situation in the voivodship. (24 Aug, p 2)

### Dascalescu Condolences on USSR Train Accident

*AU2108194088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 20 Aug 88*

["Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/08/1988—A telegram was sent by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to express, in the name of the government and of himself, sincere condolences over the "Aurora" fast train accident.

Deep compassion is conveyed to the families of the deceased and wishes of rapid recovery to the wounded.

### Leaders Send Congratulations on National Day

#### Reagan Message to Ceausescu

*AU2508152588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 5*

[Message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the 44th anniversary of Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Esteemed Mr President,

On the occasion of Romania's national day, I would like to extend to you personal greetings for the Romanian people and, on behalf of the American people, I would like to extend Romania sincere wishes for happiness, peace, and prosperity.

Sincerely,
Ronald Reagan

#### LCY's Suvar Greets Ceausescu

*AU2508153088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 5*

[Message from Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu on the 44th anniversary of Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SR of Romania, I convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the communists, and all the working people in the SR of Romania, cordial greetings and best wishes for the continuous and successful development and prosperity of your country.

I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between our neighboring socialist countries; I also express our wish to constantly develop these relations and strengthen friendship between our peoples.

Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

#### Chinese Leaders' Message

*AU2508151888 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 5*

[Chinese leaders' national day congratulatory message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, the Chinese people, and on our own behalf, we extend to you, to the RCP, the Romanian Government, and the Romanian people, heartfelt greetings and best wishes.

The event of 23 August 1944 was an important turning point in Romania's history. Under the RCP leadership, the Romanian people accomplished the armed insurrection, overthrew the fascist domination, and opened up the new era of socialist construction in Romania. In the period that followed the liberation, particularly in the past 20 years, the Romanian people, lead by the RCP, that is headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have been building socialism in accordance with the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania, have mobilized all their forces, have overcome difficulties, and thus, have greatly changed the aspect of their homeland. The Chinese people enthusiastically rejoice in the great successes obtained by the fraternal Romanian people.

In the international arena, Romania has been consistently promoting the principles which govern interstate relations, such as: respect for independence and national sovereignty, equality, mutual advantage, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Romania opposes the policy of force and diktat, speaks out for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and makes an active contribution to bringing about detente in the tense international situation and to defending peace in Europe and throughout the world, thus enjoying the appreciation of international public opinion.

During the long revolutionary struggle and in the work of building socialism, relations of close friendship—which outlasted many hardships—have been established between the two countries and the peoples of China and Romania. The frequent meetings, that have taken place in the past years between the leaders of the two countries, gave a strong impetus to the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries in all fields of activity.

The constant, strong, and many-sided development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Romania are fully in keeping with the interest of our countries and peoples and the interest of the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind. The CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people will continue—as they have done to date— to make constant efforts in this direction.

Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee
Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China
Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China
Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council

### Cuba's Castro Greets Leaders

*AU2508153288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 5*

[Message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and RCP secretary general, and to Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, on the 44th anniversary of Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania;

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Romania's liberation, please accept our most sincere and fraternal greetings, on behalf of the people, the Communist Party, and the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

This is a pleasant opportunity to express our satisfaction with the achievements recorded by the fraternal Romanian people in building a comprehensively developed socialist society and to extend to you our wishes for ever greater achievements in your work to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Romania will continue to strengthen in the common interest of building socialism and of continuing to fight for preserving peace throughout the world.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

### Iranian President's Message

*AU2508173588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Message by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania:

I would like congratulate you and the Romanian Government and people on the National Day of the SR of Romania. I hope that relations between Iran and Romania will develop on the basis of our common anti-imperialist positions.

I extend to you best greetings and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Romanian people.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

### Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message

*AU2508152688 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Roanian 23 Aug 88 p 5*

[Message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania:

On the 44th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, I take pleasure in extending to you most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the friendly Romanian people, in my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

## Ethiopian Leader's Message

*AU2508173488 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

On behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and of the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, I warmly congratulate you, and through you, the RCP and the Government and people of the SR of Romania, on the 44th anniversary of the day of Romania's national liberation.

On this historic anniversary, I wish to reiterate our firm conviction that the good relations of comprehensive cooperation between our countries will further develop to the benefit and in the interest of our peoples.

I also take this pleasant opportunity to extend to you most heartfelt wishes for personal happiness as well as wishes for prosperity to the friendly people of the SR of Romania.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

## Velika Kladusa Workers Stop Work Over Pay

### Ore Miners Strike

*LD2608145388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 26 Aug 88*

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 26 Aug (TANJUG)—Some 100 miners at the Bosna Barit mine in Velika Kladusa, which operates as part of the Grupeks work organization, have stopped mining ore. The work stoppage occurred when the miners' July wages were paid as the value of the remuneration point was reduced by 20 percent. This was as a result of the application of the FEC intervention measures.

### Elementary Teachers Strike

*LD2508181688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Summary] Velika Kladusa, 25 Aug (TANJUG)—A work stoppage has marked the start of the new school year in the 25 November elementary school in Velika Kladusa. Teachers have refused to give lessons until they receive 70 percent pay raises. They have been joined by over 300 teachers from the other elementary schools in the municipality. Their demands will be formally issued tomorrow at a conference of the municipal trade union for workers in elementary education.

## Mine Work Stopped Due to Late Salary Payments

*LD2508161388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Ivangrad, 25 Aug (TANJUG)—Over 200 miners of the brown coal mine in Ivangrad stopped production this morning and went to the municipal assembly where they were received by Municipal President Milija Bakic and his colleagues. The miners are demanding to be paid by tomorrow at noon the two salaries which they have earned, which are 90 days late, meaning that they are increasingly losing value with the delay. They also demand that by 1 September, a payment should be ensured for annual holidays and for winter supplies and the possibility should be considered of increasing personal incomes.

However, no one in the assembly was able to promise the miners payment of their personal incomes, since the mine is facing losses.

## Leposavic Miners Strike Over Payment Delays

*LD2608091388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Leposavic, 25 Aug (TANJUG)—About 250 miners of the Belo Brdo Trepca lead and zinc mine in Leposavic today stopped working. The miners stressed that low value of the remuneration point and excessive delays in the payment of their July wages, which they still have failed to receive, was the reason for their work stoppage.

The management of the mine and of the Kopaonik work organization of which the mine is part had talks this morning with the workers on the first shift. However, as they were not satisfied with the result of their talks, the miners of the first shift, who were subsequently joined by those of the second shift, this afternoon started to march toward Leposavic where tonight they are expected to have talks with the leaders of the Leposavic municipality, the Kopaonik work organization, and the Trepca Combine as well as with the secretary of the Kosovo Provincial Council of Trade Unions.

The miners rejected the buses put at their disposal and decided to cover the 20 km distance between Belo Brdo and Leposavic on foot.

## Strike at Sarajevo Factory in Second Day

*LD2508171788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Summary] Sarajevo, 25 Aug (TANJUG)—The strike at Energoinvest's metal fittings factory in Sarajevo, which started yesterday, continues today. Workers are demanding a 100-percent pay rise and the replacement of the collective's financial leadership.

## Korosec Says 'Social Explosion' Possible

*LD2508205788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Belgrade, August 25 (TANJUG)—Stefan Korosec said today that the socio-economic situation in Yugoslavia, accompanied by a drop in living standards, was deteriorating and the population's dissatisfaction "was creating a latent danger of a social explosion".

Stefan Korosec is a member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee. Korosec announced that the LCY Central Committee's September session will discuss the security, political and economic and social situation in the country. He said that the struggle against inflation and the consistent implementation of the economic reform were Yugoslavia's primary tasks.

Korosec said the top party leadership should assess what obstacles stand in the way of implementing the reform in the economic and political systems and in the LCY and should also take a stand on increasingly frequent political activities outside the institutions of the existing political system.

At today's meeting with secretaries of party presidencies of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces, Korosec specially pointed out that the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo was deteriorating and that relations between nationalities were sharpening.

Kosovo is inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians and is burdened by the activities of Albanian chauvinists and separatists.

Korosec warned that pressures were continuing as were citizens' gatherings outside of legal institutions and political organizations and that undemocratic methods of resolving social problems were being used.

Obviously referring to rallies of solidarity with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins and with their participation—five rallies have been held so far, three in Vojvodina Province and two in Montenegro Republic—Korosec said that such gatherings caused unease and concern among the population the more so since the individuals use them to voice nationalistic and anti-communist stands.

In that context, Korosec assessed that the public media, most of which defend their republican and provincial leaderships, "contributed to a negative politization and divisions" in the country and harmfully affected public opinion.

During the debate at today's LCY Central Committee session, the republican and provincial party presidency secretaries warned that nationalism was growing in all of multi-national Yugoslavia and that self-organising and political demonstrating outside of the system led to "impermissible partnership" with legal organs.

They also said the LCY should undertake a single action to prevent the spread of street democracy, but that it should also muster the courage to admit that it contributed to the current difficulties in the political and economic systems and in Kosovo through its inconsistent activities and by not realising the tasks of the party conference in late May.

In regard to social dissatisfaction, the session assessed that the leadership was finding it increasingly difficult to control the situation and that the country had never been "closer to a general strike".

## Solidarity Meeting in Titov Vrbas 27 Aug

*LD2508211188 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] A report from Titov Vrbas says that a session in the SAWP municipal conference with representatives of the committee for the organization of protest meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo decided that a solidarity meeting will be held in this city on Saturday, 27 August, at 1500 in the city center. The Titov Vrbas SAWP municipal conference is neither the initiator nor the organizer of the people's meeting. This has been organized by the committee for the organization of protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and Metohija. All technical and other equipment will be ensured for the meeting to proceed normally, peacefully and in a dignified way, as a symbol of support for the Serbs and Montenegrins.

## Kosovo Defined as 'Country's Greatest Problem'

*LD2508215188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2021 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Pristina, August 25 (TANJUG)—Top-ranking Kosovo officials warned that the "current situation could have tragic consequences. [quotation mark as received] The migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province under pressure of Albanian separatists has become the country's greatest problem.

Today's joint session of the Kosovo party and provincial leadership discussed the realisation of the strategy for solving Kosovo problems worked out at the recent 16th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) session.

Today's session assessed that the situation is "extremely complex and tense and demanded energetic activity of all Communists and other progressive forces".

The session underscored that "Kosovo's problems must be resolved through a single action by Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Moslems and Turks" within the framework of existing institutions headed by the existing political leaderships. In a statement issued after the session, the two Kosovo leaderships seriously and very precisely criticised the leadership of the republic of Serbia of which Kosovo is a part. The statement said that the Serbian leadership "created great confusion in the province, causing negative consequences, by calling for the responsibility of certain officials".

Today's session condemned the increasingly frequent mass gatherings of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins as well as their increasingly numerous attacks against top officials in the province.

Serbia's party and republican leaderships have accused Kosovo's top officials of having taken the province out of Serbia's competence by misusing the 1974 Constitution.

Today's statement inferred that [as received] gatherings which they condemned and public and other support which the gathering enjoy in some environments are direct opposition to the decisions of the LCY Central Committee's 16th session.

The Kosovo leaderships reiterated their stand that all activities for resolving Kosovo's problems must be returned from the streets to the forms of political activity used to date and urged the LCY leadership to "take clear stands on events which are contrary to the decisions of the recent top party gatherings".

## Leadership Discusses Problems

*LD2608045288 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and the Kosovo Presidency noted at today's joint session the continuing trend, after the 16th LCY Central Committee session, toward the deterioration of the political and security situation in the province, especially in some areas. There is a warning that the situation in Kosovo is very sensitive at the moment and potentially dangerous with possible tragic consequences.

The communique from the session stresses the exceptionally large responsibility and duties of all the LC organs and organizations and other sociopolitical organizations with regard to the realization of the tasks endorsed by the LCY Central Committee to quickly stabilize the political situation and the state of security in Kosovo. The Presidium and the Presidency note that the intensity, dynamism, and extent of this activity do not yet satisfy the requirement of the situation. This activity must therefore be even further consolidated; one must resolutely persevere in concretely resolving problems and in making positive changes to the situation, in keeping with the theses and conclusions of higher-ranking organs of the LC and especially the conclusions of the 9th and the 16th sessions of the LCY Central Committee. It is particularly important to stabilize intranational relations and consolidate intranational trust, halt the process of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and ensure the return of all those who wish to live and work in the province.

Speaking about the political situation and the state of security in the province, especially in some areas, one should say that there have been instances of spreading pamphlets with hostile content by Albanian nationalists. The purpose of this for Albanian nationalists was to spread propaganda, like on previous occasions, after every political event as was the case with the Ninth LCY Central Committee session, so they could warn of the continuity of their activity using the same hostile methods with the same goals. In this period as well there were various excesses and criminal acts on the intranational basis, directed in particular against Serbs and Montenegrins. Judging by the character, motives and goals, as well as by the time and political circumstances in which they occur it is obvious that a number of these acts have political motives and that the other excesses without the political background go in favor of Albanian nationalism. All this further exacerbated the general atmosphere and the already disturbed intranational relations.

The Presidium of the provincial committee and the Kosovo Presidency also noted certain open opposition to the stands of the 16th LCY Central Committee session in this period, on the part of LC members. These are above all reflected in public speeches at various meetings, the communiques says, and the claims that this session let down the expectations and failed to mark an important turning point in resolving Kosovo problems, as well as accusations of and attacks on some members of the LCY Central Comittee for the opinions and theses they put forth at the session.

In the opinion of the Presidium and the Presidency, there are unconcealed attempts to devalue the results of the 16th session and compromise the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which Communists must vigorously oppose. Though the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, unanimously adopted by the Central Committee at the 16th session as their own, clearly indicate that protest meetings, gatherings, organized departures to other environments, labeling, and unsubstantiated attacks on cadres, especially from other territorial and national environments must cease, these phenomena have become even more frequent since the session. This has a negative impact on the LC ranks, stimulates lack of trust on the intranational basis, and causes confusion in the public, because people cannot understand such an open opposition to the theses of the highest-ranking organ of the LCY. Way ahead of everyone else in this are some well-known individuals, the communique stresses, who have for quite some time been acting against the LCY theses and there are also some Serbian nationalists.

At the joint session of the Presidium and the Presidency it was stated that the continuation of such practice did not in fact contribute to the resolving of any of the problems with regard to the ideopolitical orientation of the LC, while polarization, lack of trust, and divisions on the intranational basis are becoming even deeper. The tendency to take advantage of the difficult situation in Kosovo for organizing gatherings and demonstrations in other environments in the country on the basis of national division, at which those slogans that are contrary to the policy of the LCY policy, brotherhood, unity, and national equality are voiced, can further exacerbate the situation in the country and devalue and incapacitate the strength and readiness of the entire Yugoslav community in its action to resolve the problem in Kosovo as being the common all-Yugoslav problem, from positions of the LCY.

Roll calls and labeling cadres in the unprincipled and unsubstantiated way in the broad public leave an impression that this is a premeditated orientation with planned tactics strategy, and aim to overturn the leadership and impose that orientation and those forces that are against a solution based on the LCY's present platform, the communiques says, adding that roll calls of some responsible cadres, especially from the ranks of the leadership of the Serbian LC leadership, during their participation at meetings and sessions in the province, are even more confusing and have more negative impact.

Both the Presidium and the Presidency rejected unsubstantiated attacks on Kosovo cadres noting that such approximate assessments must be discussed in those LC

organizations whose members put forth such assessments. This, the communiques says, is allegedly done in the name of the people but overlooks interests of the general public from the ranks of all nations and nationalities, that is, in the name of one's own and only one nation and it is realized by the propaganda that is focused on very definite goals. Some (?public information media) are intensively committed to this aim. POLITIKA and its other publications are in the lead, not even refraining from the crudest lies and fabrications unprecedented in our political life.

The phenomenon of a so-called organizational committee for organizing departures of Serbs and Montenegrins to protest meetings in other areas, the communique continues, has the characteristics and omen of an organized parallel mechanism opposed to the present forms of organized political life, exclusively on the basis of national division. Both the Presidium and the Presidency stress that this will further deepen divisions and polarization on the intranational basis tending to institutionalize these divisions, which fundamentally contradicts the LCY theses and orientations, which advocates joint and united action of communists and other progressive forces from the ranks of all nations and nationalities. For this reason, the practical action for resolving fundamental problems burdening the situation in Kosovo should overcome the tendency of such organizing. It is unacceptable to propagate this committee and its initiatives that are contrary to the theses of the LCY Central Committee via some public media as being a parallel body opposed to legitimate sociopolitical organs.

The situation in Kosovo is sensitive at the moment and potentially dangerous with possible tragic consequences, the communiques warns, adding that apart from Albanian nationalists, other destructive forces are involved in this. According to the communique, the methods of politicizing discussions on constitutional changes and exaggerated politicization of even the smallest excess for purposes of propaganda with the aim of proving that nothing is ever solved in Kosovo and that the situation is continually deteriorating have a direct impact on political enthusiasm and polarization of distrust. The process of ideopolitical differentiation, which has been deepened in the Kosovo LC after the Ninth LCY Central Committee session, must further continue in the principled and concrete way, on the basis of the ideopolitical orientations and criteria that have been established by the LCY Central Committee. For this reason, results in realizing the conclusions of the ninth session must be assessed by the end of next month and responsibility taken on in case of failure to realize them.

The Presidium of the provincial committee and the Kosovo Presidency consider that definite stands should be adopted on some phenomena and events contrary to the theses of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and that resolute action should be taken by both the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency as well as the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

## Albanian Leader Alia's Peshkopi Speech Viewed

*AU2508205888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP, spoke 3 days ago in Peshkopi near the Albanian-Yugoslav border about Yugoslav-Albanian relations. This latest statement by the Albanian leader which was carried on Tirana Radio in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian, again demonstrates the previously seen inclination to blame Belgrade and its policy toward Kosovo for the difficult conditions in Kosovo. Here is a commentary by Dragan Colovic:

The first secretary of the Albanian party alleged that attacks on Albanians in Kosovo had intensified in recent times and that they were aimed at what he called those few rights which they had achieved through fighting and working that were recognized by the present Yugoslav Constitution. Obviously Alia consciously ignores the most important fact that nowadays a fight is not being waged against the Albanian people in Kosovo but only against those who, imbued with nationalist exclusiveness and hatred, have for a long time been threatening the basic rights, (?the livelihood), and the lives of other peoples and nationalities, particularly of Serbs and Montenegrins, with their uncivilized activities.

Disputing the legitimate actions of Yugoslav (?authorities) in Kosovo, the actions of the Albanian nationalists are openly said by Alia to be so-called Albanian irredentism and separatism. The first secretary of the Albanian party did not recognize what every honest Albanian in Kosovo faced a long time ago, that Albanian irredentists and separatists are afraid of nothing in their foolish desire to first of all destabilize and Albanianize Kosovo and then enable Kosovo to join Albania. By not recognizing such a thing, Alia would have to accept the fact that has been proved several times that the former leading team in Tirana has been involved in all this and that it stirs up the present leadership as well.

Ramiz Alia also dealt with our constitutional reform. He said in advance that its aim is to limit the autonomy of Kosovo and to deprive the province of its basic rights. Moreover, the first secretary of the Albanian party also accepts the idea that under the guise of a struggle against irredentists and separatists, all Albanian cadres in Kosovo who are not liked by what he calls the Greater Serbs, are being attacked. Ramiz Alia does not hasten to see that the proposed constitutional reform is not aimed at limiting the autonomy and rights of Albanian citizens in Kosovo but at, among other things, bringing peace and order to the province which is a part of Serbia and of Yugoslavia, for all citizens regardless of their ethnicity.

[Sentence indistinct]. Second, it is not true that in Yugoslavia and Belgrade all Albanians and Albanian cadres in Kosovo are being attacked. Only those who are irresolute and inconsistent in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism are being called to account. That this is really the case is confirmed by the

fact that those who have been named, considering that they are a large minority in Kosovo, include many cadres from the ranks of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

In his Peshkopi speech, (?Alia) calls on the world public [words indistinct] anti-Albanian hatred which, according to Alia, is nourished at (?protest) meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins in various towns throughout Yugoslavia, as well as to the alleged rejection of such conduct by, as he put it, realistic people in Yugoslavia. We do not know about such accusations, at least among the serious international public that so carefully and quite objectively follows these and other events in Yugoslavia and because of this expresses concern about the possibly (?undesirable) denoument of the Kosovo drama, which has gone on almost 8 years and which could have dangerous consequences for peace not only in this part of the world.

As far as realistic people in Yugoslavia are concerned, it is difficult to judge who the first secretary of the Albanian party has in mind; if these are the people who are in favor of the status quo in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia, it is not a matter of realistic people as seen by Ramiz Alia. It is obviously a matter of those who unconsciously, and indeed consciously sometimes, resort to political blindness and hide their heads in sand facing the threats of making Yugoslavia a Kosovo.

The Albanian nationalists and separatists try to impose this turning of Yugoslavia into Kosovo, and the same is done by all those who do not wish this country well, including the Serbian and other nationalists in whom Ramiz Alia sees the only obstacle to the establishing the laws of the times past, which in his interpretation should mean a liquidation of equality. In the present events concerning Kosovo, it is not a case of liquidating equality as one tries to misrepresent, but a case of strivings to achieve equality for everybody. Because if anybody is unequal and threatened in Kosovo now, they are the Slavic and other non-Albanian people, and their position arises from (?the hostile attitude) of the nationalist parts of the majority Albanian people in Kosovo toward them.

The authorities in Kosovo now and in the past [words indistinct]. In this respect they did not shrink even from justifying (?their activities) with alleged chauvinism and hatred [words indistinct], which is now resorted to by Ramiz Alia just as it used to be by Enver Hoxha and his followers. This shows that the present Albania's leadership (?that says that it) expresses the wish for good relations with Yugoslavia [words indistinct], but it still stands on Enverite positions. If the Albanian leadership and Ramiz Alia were actually prepared for a sincere development of good-neighborly relations, they would find much more scope (?for activities in improving) the rights of the national minorities in their country. In this way they would considerably contribute to the development of friendly relations with Yugoslavia, instead of pouring arbitrary falsehoods and slanders [words indistinct] at their own and international public, in this way deepening the chasm that they dug with their own irresponsible conduct.

## Montenegrin LC Presidency on Titograd Rally

*LD2508220988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2126 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] Titograd, Aug 25 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro today expressed full understanding for the difficult position of Serbs and Montenegrins in the province of Kosovo, who are exposed to the pressures of Albanian separatism, but at the same time assessed that rallies and other forms of activities by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo outside social institutions in the past month and a half do not contribute to the solution of the Kosovo problem, but might have serious negative political and other consequences.

The Montenegro party leadership took this stand while assessing a mass rally held last Saturday in the capital of Montenegro, Titograd, to demonstrate solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

Non-legal organizing appears as a consequence of the inefficient actions of the political system and the growing lack of confidence in political leaderships at all levels, the Montenegro party presidency assessed. Taking advantage of dissatisfaction with the overall situation in society, non-legal organization, in this case the Organization Committee of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, appears as a partner to the institutions of the political system, but their actions are often contrary to the stands of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Most of the banners and slogans at the rally expressed support to the LCY policy, unity in the country, and called for faster solutions to the Kosovo problems, but the few which were contrary to the LCY policy were resolutely condemned and rejected at the session.

Such slogans, with nationalistic and revenge-seeking messages, brutally aimed against the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, its federative social system and system of socialist self-management, can have a negative effect on the so far good relations between ethnic Albanians and Montenegrins in Montenegro, the presidency assessed.

Slogans such as "We Want Arms" and "Montenegro is Serbia" are particularly politically damaging, dangerous and unacceptable and the MOntenegro party presidency resolutely condemned them as an attempt to spread anti-Albanian feelings and as the most direct negation of the Montenegrin nation and Montenegro as an equal socialist republic in Yugoslavia.

The Presidency stood up in defence of Vidoje Zarkovic, one of the three representatives from Montenegro in the top Yugoslav party leadership, who was attacked by a part of the press and at some meetings in Serbia and Kosovo after his speech at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee in which he criticized the public dispute between the party leaderships of Serbia and Vojvodina. The Montenegro party leadership believes that Zarkovic justifiably criticized the undemining of LCY unity and insisted on respect of the principle of democratic centralism.

The Presidency set out that the stands of Vidoje Zarkovic are fully in line with the Leagues of Communists of Montenegro and Yugoslavia, that he is a man who had dedicated his life and revolutioanry work to the struggle for strengthening brotherhood and unity and Yugoslavia.

The Montenegro party presidency set out that the problems in Kosovo must be solved primarily through the consistent and responsible engagement of all institutions of the political system, a general Yugoslav action, to which the League of Communists of Montenegro will fully contribute.

### Ljubljana Trial Sentences Explained

*AU2508163088 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 13 August on page 23 carries a 7,000-word report on the explanation of the sentences passed on Borstner, Tasic, Zavrl, and Jansa by the Ljubljana Military Court, under the title "The Explanation of the Sentence of 'The Four.'" It introduces the explanation with the following paragraph:*

"As is known, the so-called Ljubljana Trial, which is to say the trial of Ivan Borstner, David Tasic, Franci Zavrl, and Janez Jansa, who were accused of the criminal act of betraying military secrets (the first according to Section 2 of Article 224 of the SFRY Criminal Code, and the other three according to Section 1 of the same article), concluded on 27 July with Borstner being sentenced to 4 years, Tasic to 5 months, and Zavrl and Jansa to 1 and ½ years in prison; of course the Ljubljana Military Court sentence is not yet legally in effect. Because of the circumstances under which the trial was carried out, the public interest was extraordinary throughout its course. Because the trial was closed to the public, the 'thirst' for information could not be slaked. Therefore we decided to publish the explanation of the sentence that was delivered to the accused a few days ago. In this way, the public has the opportunity of at least a partial insight in the evidence submitted at the trial. From this explanation, we omitted only its conclusion which contains minute corrections to the pronouncement to have the sentence regarding the wording of the indictment (which for the sentence itself are not essential) and the rulings on the payment of the costs of the trial. The text is a translation of the original prepared by the court translator of the Ljubljana Military Court. As you will notice, the text requires thorough editing. Nevertheless, we decided to publish it in the original translation, because many sentences are linguistically and semantically so difficult to understand that editing could only introduce even more confusion."

The explanation that follows is signed by Anka Lazic, court clerk, and Colonel Djuro Vlaisavljevic, president of the bench. It begins:

"The accused Ivan Borstner admits that he acted in the way as described in the pronouncement of the sentence. In the second half of January 1988, he photocopied, without authorization, an order by the commander of the Ljubljana Army Region classified as a military secret, strictly confidential, No 5044-3 of 8 January 1988, which was accessible to him at work, and which refered to the organization, tasks, and combat readiness of some large units of the Yugoslav People's Army, data which constitute a military secret and which are particularly confidential, as was in his own admission known to him. He equally admits that having photocopied the document, he cut off the top of the front page which carried the classification and the "I order" line, and he omitted the last page (page three) which contains the seal of the command and the signature of the commander, and handed over this (such a) photocopy of the part of the order to the accused David Tasic in the editorial offices of MLADINA, Tasic being the internal policy editor of MLADINA. He also stated in detail that although this was not his regular work, his supervisors entrusted him from time to time to collect and register highly confidential documents. In the same way, on this occasion, having collected the said order and having entered it in the appropriate register, he kept it on his person, carried it to the photocopying department, where he photocopied it once (all the three pages of the order), and in the aforementioned way handed over a part of the order copied in this way to the accused Tasic in the MLADINA editorial office. Before doing that, he read the order in its entirety and understood and assessed its content as some sort of danger and threat to individuals and to the people in the area where he lived, in case of some disorders and the like. Therefore he decided to give the document exclusively to Tasic, who was the only one he knew in MLADINA; a year earlier, when they met, he gave Tasic a photocopy of his letter of resignation from LC membership, so that Tasic might publish it in MLADINA in case Borstner were arrested, so that the public might learn about all the Borstner's troubles and dissatisfaction because of which Borstner left the LC and as such landed in detention. He left the LC because of his revulsion over the events connected with the youth relay race, the discussions of the Slovene anthem, and so on, and he was especially annoyed by the so-called campaign against the Slovene youth because of its many proposals on the abolition of the relay race, the Youth Day, and so forth, because he considered that the Slovene youths were right and the attacks on them unfounded. This is the way in which he presents his situation, and in the specific situation he took a photocopy of a part of the order to MLADINA and handed it to the accused Tasic with the

intention that Tasic should become acquainted with the document and that Tasic should inform others in MLADINA and he explained to Tasic that he should act in this way. He was very intent on such a distribution of the content of the document, and he thought that MLADINA journalists would find ways to inform the highest political and party bodies of Slovenia, all the way to Kucan. He decided to do so because of his understanding of civilian society and of a legal state, which is different from the existing situation, and so that matters might change for the better. Admission that he knew and that he saw the classification on the document making it a military secret and highly confidential document. [sentence as published] He worked a long time with such confidential and highly confidential documents, but he cut off the top of the sheet of paper or page which carried the confidential classification, because the confidential classification was not important for his further intentions but the content was, and he assessed the content as very dangerous. "According to his own admission he was acquainted with the regulations on confidential documents, but he was not much concerned about them, because he considered that much injustice had been done to him during his army service and work and he was in fact indifferent to the fact that the document was so highly classified. He stated that when he handed over the document, his contact with Tasic was very short, 5 or 10 minutes in all, that Tasic looked at and read the document in his presence, and that Tasic then asked what it refered to and what one should do with it, and Borstner replied that the document represents a danger to the people and that he was handing him the document in order that Tasic could acquaint the people with it and inform them through MLADINA. He indentified the document Exhibit 53 by its shape, the way the paper was folded, and other details, as a photocopy of a part of the order that he handed to Tasic.

"As regards the accused Borstner, the state of affairs has been established beyond doubt through his full confession, and it also follows from other evidence cited. The accused Borstner admits that in the way described in the verdict, which is to say that he collected the said order by the commander of the 9th Army classified as a military secret, strictly confidential No 5044-3 dated 8 January 1988, which was accessible to him in his ordinary work. [sentence as published] This order refers to the organization, tasks, and combat readiness of some large units of the Yugoslav People's Army, which data are always a military secret and are especially confidential. Borstner was aware of both." The explanation asserts that Borstner had turned his back on the military calling and that he "expected that the content of the order will reach, through the MLADINA journalist and editor, the highest political-party organs and bodies of Slovenia, because he understood the content of the order as some kind of fear for his Slovene people." [sentence as published]

The same secret document is referred to in the same way by its number and date in the explanation of the sentences of the other three accused. David Tasic is said to have admitted that he had received from Borstner a photocopy of a part of this document "which refers to the organization, tasks, and combat readiness of some Yugolav People's Army units, that he read the content of Points 3 and 5 of the document, which are the essence of the document, that he kept the document for a short time at his work place on the MLADINA premises, and that he then handed it to Franci Zavrl."

During the investigations, Tasic is said to have remembered that his attention was drawn to "Point 5 on the second page of the document and the three lines mentioning the three garrisons on the short sheet of paper, which is Point 3 of the order," which were the most essential points of the secret order. These points of the order are mentioned again later, when the explanation asserts that Tasic "acquainted himself with the essential content of the photocopy by reading the text on the short page (sheet) of paper and remembered well the three lines in Point 3 listing the three major garrisons and particularly specifying the measures, organization, and actions by individuals, and Point 5 on the second sheet (page) of the photocopy of the order, which is the essential content of the entire copy of the document." Tasic passed the document to Franci Zavrl, and Zavrl passed it on to Janez Jansa, who was an expert for military matters.

In his defense, Janez Jansa is said to have stated during the investigations that "he told Zavrl that it was a matter of a hoax or a 'plant.' He understood the text in this way and did not discuss it with Zavrl any longer."

## Draft Amendments to SFRY Constitution

### Part Two

*AU2608064588 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 88 p 5*

[Second of five installments of report by Vlado Rajic on Draft Amendments to the SFRY Constitution: "In a Responsible, Independent, and Free Manner"; first installment published in 25 August DAILY REPORT]

[Text] If Amendment 9 is the basis of the new economic strategy of the system, then other provisions in this sphere are its elaboration. This is put only conditionally, because the "boring" 15 points of Amendment 9 hide the essence (although something may be overlooked by an unattentive searcher for innovations due to the multitude and the monotony of formulations), while other amendments speak about specific matters.

Amendment 10—Workers associate themselves in a free way and that means that the range of freedom runs from the forms of self-managing association to mutual links, cooperation, and joint economic operations. The basic subject in the economy is a work organization, and in the case of a free exchange of labor a work organization in social activities. The obligation of founding basic organizations of associated labor in a work organization is

abolished. The choice of lower forms of organizations is left to the collective to decide upon. The role of the sociopolitical community is narrowed down to the formation of work organizations in activities that are of essential importance (an "irreplaceable condition") for the life of the community or for the work of the bodies of that sociopolitical community. However, in contrast to sociopolitical communities, the rights of working people and citizens, as well as civilian juristic persons to form work organizations are expanded. The subjective quality [subjektivitet] of a work organization is the basis of the transfer of rights, obligations, and responsibilities that workers realize in a basic organization of associated labor (the basic form of associated labor) to the work organization as a whole. The key document of a work organization is the statute, and the self-managing agreement regulates rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the workers of a work organization within a composite organization of associated labor. A work organization is an entity in legal transactions. It is left to the work organizations to decide (they "may" decide) whether they will or will not join in a composite organization of associated labor.

In the case of the electrical power generation industry, railroads, and post, telegraph, and telephones, there is an obligation of the associated labor organizations to join together in communities for the entire SFRY territory. Workers in such associated labor organizations are obliged to ensure that these systems operate well and that they are technologically unified. The associated labor organizations are guaranteed equality in the unified Yugoslav market; their income earning depends on how efficient their economic operations are; the criteria for prices of their products and services are formed jointly; and their development plans and programs for joining in the international division of labor are also common. The obligation to join together in communities is established by federal law, and if associated labor organizations fail to do that, a community is temporarily set up by federal regulation. Associated labor organizations in other spheres of activity are also obliged to join together in these communities if this is necessary for the proper functioning of the community.

Amendment 11—It concerns the banks. A bank is defined as an independent self-managing financial organization for depository, credit, and other banking operations. Banks are founded by social juristic persons through their adopting a founding document and their investing in the bank funds. The founders are responsible for the bank's liabilities up to the level of their own investment. Social persons who subsequently subscribe to the founding document and invest into the funds of the bank acquire the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of a founder. The bank's profit [dobit] is distributed among reserve and other funds and a portion is paid out to investors and which is proportionate to their investment. A bank can found a new bank or another financial organization with other juristic persons established by law.

Amendment 11a—An insurance institution is defined as an independent self-managing organization for insuring property and life. It can be founded to cover the same kind of risks and damages or different risks and damages, and insurance is based on the principle of mutuality and solidarity. An institution is founded by social juristic persons through their adopting the founding document and through investing in security reserves. The institution may invest its free funds or decide on them in some other way. The management of an institution is conducted by its founders, but citizens and other insured persons may take part in the management in conformity with the provisions of the founding document and the statute. The institution's profit is distributed among security reserves and other funds of the institution, and the assembly of the institution decides which portion of the profit goes where. An institution founds other institutions, banks, and other financial institutions with other institutions or persons determined by law.

Amendment 12—Federal law determines the conditions under which foreigners invest in the SFRY. A foreigner invests in organizations of associated labor, joint financial organizations, and mixed or his own enterprises. A foreigner can appear as an investor with a Yugoslav citizen and invest in a contractual organization, cooperative, and other form of organization. His rights are determined by federal law. The law also provides the framework for the contract which establishes the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the foreign investor. A joint financial organization or enterprise regulate the rights and obligations of workers employed in them by a collective labor agreement.

Amendment 12a—A dispute which appears in a collective and which cannot be solved through regular procedures shall be solved through the trade union organization or in a way determined by the federal law.

Amendment 13—Workers have the right to found self-managing interest communities [SIC]. The Constitution specifically lists the cases when this right is turned into an obligation: in the sphere of education, science, culture, health and social security, and pension and disability insurance. The federal law may prescribe the foundation of SIC's for housing and for managing the apartments of active military persons and civilians working in the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as workers and officials in the federal bodies. Workers in the SIC's have the same rights, obligations, and responsibilities as other workers in organizations of associated labor. If a SIC is not founded by the deadline set for a sphere in which the obligation is envisaged, the SIC is founded by a decision of a sociopolitical community based on the law. The organization and the relations in such a SIC are temporary until a self-managing agreement on its founding is adopted. Temporary measures in SIC's are taken under the same conditions as in associated labor organizations.

Amendment 14—Plans in the collectives are based on market laws, the economic independence of the collectives, scientific knowledge, and the estimate of development possibilities. The collectives are independent in their planning, with the exception of associated labor organizations of special social interest. The communities of post, telegraph, and telephones, the railroads, and electricity generation adopt their own and joint development plans. The plans of the sociopolitical communities contain joint development and economic policy. The information system ensures the registration, collection, processing, and presentation of data significant for work, life, decisionmaking, and social development.

Amendment 15—The cooperatives are a free form of association of labor and pooling of resources, exclusively an association of labor, or exclusively a pooling of money of the cooperative members, other cooperatives, or a cooperative and associated labor organizations. The number of activities in which cooperatives cannot be formed is limited by law. The relations in a cooperative are based on the principles of voluntariness, equality, mutuality, and solidarity. The activities of a cooperative may concern agriculture, handicrafts, housing, thrift and loans, retailing, or intellectual services. A cooperative member may retain his ownership of his invested share, or may transfer it to cooperative or social ownership. A cooperative may collect citizens' funds for the purpose of expanding the material basis of labor.

Amendment 16—Farmers [zemljoradnik] may associate their labor and pool their resources in a cooperative, or they may do so with workers in associated labor organizations. The relations among the cooperative members and in the cooperative are regulated by contract. A basic organization of associated labor or a work community may be set up within a cooperative. A farmer retains his right of ownership over the land, instruments of labor, and other resources pooled, but he may also transfer them to cooperative or social property. The profit of a cooperative is distributed according to the contribution of the cooperative members through their work and through their investment in the cooperative and in the cooperative funds. If a member leaves a cooperative, he is entitled to a repayment of his retained resources and a share in the cooperative funds.

## Part Three

*AU2508180988 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 88 p 5*

[Third of five installments of report by Vlado Rajic on Draft Amendments to the SFRY Constitution: "Economic Democracy and the Political Power of the Worker"]

[Text] The transition between purely economic amendments and amendments in the political sphere begins with decisions on the work undertaken with private means, the opportunities to found contractual organizations, and decisions on the availability of dwellings and business premises belonging to citizens.

Amendment 17—The guaranteed right to personal work undertaken with resources owned by citizens is limited by a legal list of activities in which private owners are not permitted. The guarantee includes the self-managing position of private owners, the managing of the achieved results, the association of labor and pooling of resources in permanent or temporary forms of association; these private owners may also directly or through their associations unite with workers in associated labor organizations. The legal limit also relates to the number of workers that a private owner can employ. The regulations for this employment are established through collective agreements which are concluded with trade unions, economic chambers, or associations of private owners.

Amendment 17a—The contractual organization includes the manager and the employed workers who have, on a self-management basis, associated their work and pooled their resources with the work and resources of other people. The manager has the right to be repaid the funds he has invested (the value of these funds), the right to a share of the income according to the same criteria that regulate this right when social resources are pooled, and the right to re-invest funds.

Amendment 18—The right of citizens to own dwellings and apartments, business premises, and business buildings is guaranteed. The law establishes the scope of the conditions under which the owner can let another person use all this and on this basis acquire income. Farmers are guaranteed the right to own cultivable land of up to 30 hectares for each household. The law may establish that the number of hectares can be even greater in hilly or mountainous regions.

Amendment 19—Workers in associated labor organizations exercise self-management by making decisions on socioeconomic and self-managing relations; by passing acts, plans, work and development programs, and the basic directions for business policy; by assessing business reports, by making decisions on the distribution of income and pay, and by electing members of work councils and business structures [poslovna struktura]. They exercise self-management by participating in workers' meetings and referendums and through delegates in self-managing bodies and organs of control. The statute is passed by a referendum. The statute determines the questions which can still be decided on by the expression of personal opinions. The worker has the right to be informed about all essential issues. The workers council is the key office of the associated labor organization and members of the business structures cannot be chosen to be on it.

A director is defined as the leader of the process of work and business and in this domain is independent in making decisions.

Amendment 20—The possibility of founding joint offices of several communes, organizations, and services which will satisfy the joint needs and interest of these communes through their work, is envisaged. The Constitution may determine the obligation of the communes to associate in communities to which the duties and tasks under the control of the republic shall be transfered. A city with several communes shall set up (that is, it is obliged to) a city community into which the authority for the planning of development and of territorial, urban, and communal work is transfered. The communes may also transfer other rights and duties under their jurisdiction to the town community, and the republic can do this too.

Amendment 21—The regulation of the preventative action of the social attorneys of self-management is deleted from the text of the amendments.

Amendment 22—In self-managing organizations, communities, and sociopolitical organizations, delegations shall be set up through which working people and citizens directly realize their rights, obligations, and responsibilities and participate in the work of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities in an organized way. Delegations shall be founded in a work or basic organization or any other association determined by the statute of the work organization and by work communities. They shall be set up by private owners and workers employed by private owners and employed in work communities of state offices, political organizations and associations, military personnel and civilians employed by the Yugoslav People's Army, and working people and citizens in local communities.

Delegations in educational organizations may include pupils and students according to the legal conditions. The function of a delegation may also be carried out by a workers council or a directly elected organ of the local community. Farmers may set up delegations in the area of the local community or in the area of the commune for the communal chamber of associated labor. Workers in the cultural, legal, and related professions may also set up a delegation for the same chamber and this right shall also belong to private owners and the workers that they employ. Workers employed in the part of the work organization outside the commune containing the headquarters of the collective shall also have a delegation. If a collective is small then all the working people shall make up the delegation. If several delegations have a delegate in common, then conferences of delegations shall be set up. The number of candidates for delegates shall be greater than the number to be elected and elections shall be carried out by a secret ballot.

Delegates are elected to chambers of associated labor and to local community chambers in the communes directly and by a secret ballot, or they are delegated by delegations as provided by the Constitution and the law. Delegates are elected to the communal chambers of the republican assemblies secretly and directly and delegates to the associated labor chambers are elected in the same way. Delegates in sociopolitical chambers shall be selected from a list established by their delegations on the basis of the nomination process in which members of basic organizations participate. On the basis of this list of delegates for sociopolitical chambers in the communes and the republic, voters decide on the selection of delegates by a direct, general, and secret ballot.

The transition between the so-called economic and the so-called political amendments allows an insight into the concept on which the SFRY Constitution, as it is intended to be in the future, will establish the relationship between self-management in the production system and decisionmaking in the political system.

### International Dissidents Meet in Bohinj

*AU2508161688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] The fourth international meeting of dissidents and activists who are supporting a (?civilian alternative) to military service and conscientious objection for religious, ideological, and political reasons began today in the youth education center in Bohinj. This international meeting was organized by members of the working group for the peace movement within the Slovene Youth Republican Conference and the peace section of the Student Cultural Center in Ljubljana. Here is a report from Relja Atanasijevic:

[Begin recording] The Bohinj meeting of dissidents and supporters of a civilian alternative to military service from almost all the West European states, Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries, as well as from Yugoslavia was prepared over a long period of time. Its instigator and (?chief) organizer is Marko Hren, member of the Slovene youth organization presidium, who is otherwise employed at the Mikro-Ada firm of Ljubljana. He announced that the Slovene supporters of a civilian alternative to military service had united with an international group of like-minded people as early as 4 years ago, in order to exchange opinions and experience and coordinate joint action. After this link was established, members of the peace group within the Slovene Youth Republican Conference and the Student Cultural Center in Ljubljana organized the publication, Unofficial Voices, which very few people know exists. The publication is photocopied and distributed, as Hren said, to friends abroad and to related foreign publications.

In answer to the questions of where the editorial board is situated, (?where the publication is) copied, how big its circulation is, and how it is delivered to foreign friends, Marko Hren said that this was a secret. [end recording]

The information about the secret preparation, (?copying), and distribution of the aforementioned publication is, to put it mildly, surprising. We are not thinking here of the (?criminal) law aspect of a publicly admitted act, which is, above all, a question of an independent, legitimate assessment of the appropriate organs.

However, what is surprising is the need to do something secretly in a country in which it is possible to discuss all issues publicly and democratically. Therefore, secret publications intended for domestic and foreign friends best indicate the kind of (?activities) that the member of the highest Slovene youth leadership was talking about. Yugoslavia (?certainly) does not need this and similar kinds of friendship.

## Alternative to Military Service Urged

*AU2508182088 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 25 Aug 88*

[Text] About 60 advocates of a civilian alternative to military service, most of them young people from all West and East European countries, met in Bohinj today at the fourth international gathering of dissidents and the first public meeting of this kind in Yugoslavia.

The participants who reject the carrying and use of arms will pay most of their attention to the links of like-minded people from West and East European countries. The gathering has been organized by the Peace Movement Group with the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, and the Peace Culture Section of the Ljubljana Religious Cultural Center.